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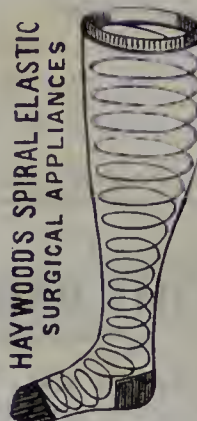
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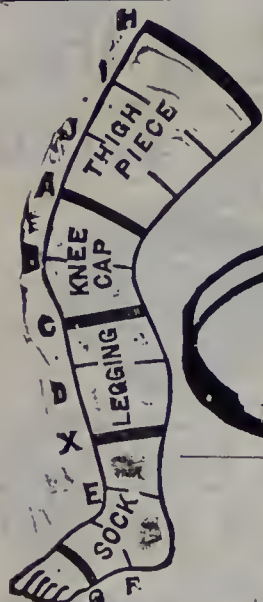
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Surplus stock.—1 gross teats; 3 dozen feeding bottles; 3 dozen syringes, glass. 7/15.

Moonseed bitters, 2s. 8d. and 3s. 6d.; 1 gross of each, perfectly clean; what offers? Griffin, Chemist, Kidderminster.

Job lots of mineral-water and other bottles; 100 gross split lemons; 50 gross 10-ounce square dark coffee extracts; 30 gross cherry brandy quarts; what offers to clear? 90/100.

Genuine old violin by Stadlmann, fine tone, good condition, flat model, with case and good silver-mounted bow; price 10/7 warranted; will be sent on approbation. Kittle, Queen Street, Horsham.

WANTED.

Small still, from 2 to 4 gallons. Weddell, Colchester.

Lancet, January to June, 1874; state price. Newsholme, Sheffield.

Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," last edition; state price; also Immisch's clinical thermometer. Burch, Dentist, West Bromwich.

20-oz. and 40-oz. n.m. and w.m. York glass shop-rounds, with phototype recess labels. Send list of labels, and lowest price, to D. Wharrie, 50 Berry Street, Liverpool.

Address Wanted.

Name and address of agents or dealers in German or foreign rectified spirit. 72 4.

BUYERS ARE CAUTIONED TO SEE THAT THEY GET THE

GENUINE



DR. JOHN HOOPER'S PILLS,

Which may be known by the Name of the Inventor being on the Government Stamp.

Handbills and Show Cards will be sent on application to

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

AMERICAN BUYERS are particularly Cautioned!!

Telegraphic Address—"FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."

THOMAS TYRER & CO.

Have purchased the Business, Plant, and Stock of MESSRS. DUNN & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists,

STIRLING CHEMICAL WORKS,
ABBAY LANE, STRATFORD, E.

(ESTABLISHED 1844),

AND ARE MANUFACTURERS OF

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS,
GENERAL CHEMICALS, TECHNICAL CHEMICALS.

SPECIALITIES

Acid Acetic. Acetates. Pure Mineral Acids.

Bismuth Salts. Ethers (Pure and Methylated).

Fruit Flavours and Essences.

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Hypophosphites. Mercurials.

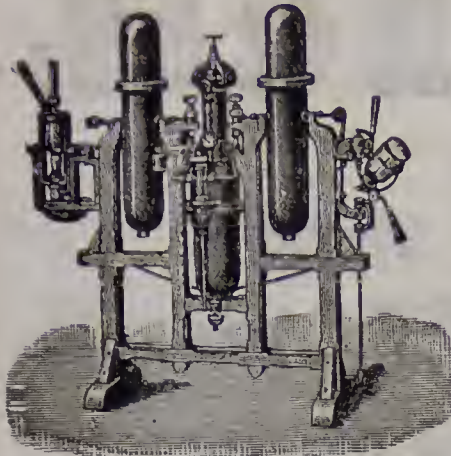
Phosphoric Acid (Liquid and Glacial). Phosphates.

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PURE CHEMICALS

Prepared under the direction of THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.

A. LOZÉ & CO., LD., 281 WEST DERBY ROAD, LIVERPOOL.



INDISPENSABLE TO CHEMISTS.
THE ONLY PRACTICAL SODA WATER MACHINE.
 Self-working by Chemical Action. No Skilled Labour.
 NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER OR NEED REPAIRS.
Produces the Purest Aërated Water made.

Machines, in two sizes, at 25 guineas and 30 guineas. All complete. With the smaller a lad can make easily in ten hours twenty dozen Syphons or 100 dozen Bottles; with the larger, thirty dozen Syphons or 175 dozen bottles.

COUNTY LABORATORY, 30 BROWNLOW STREET, LIVERPOOL, October, 1889.

I have examined during the present year the Machines for making Aërated Waters invented by Mr. Lozé, and I have formed a very high opinion of them. No lead is found in any part which comes in contact with the water, and the process is one which produces absolutely pure Carbonic Gas. Accordingly I find that the effervescing water produced is free from every injurious metal or contamination, and has a better flavour than that produced in the ordinary way.

J. CAMPBELL BROWN, D.Sc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 20 ALBERT GATE, MANCHESTER, 21st August, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—At your request I have visited the works of Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., of Prescott Street and Tuebrook, Liverpool. I have inspected his patented Apparatus for producing Aërated Waters, and have analysed the Aërated drinks manufactured. The results of analysis quite justified the inferences which were drawn from a knowledge of the materials used. Thus, instead of using ordinary whiting (as the source of carbonic acid gas), which gives off small quantities of offensive gases when acted upon with acid, Mr. Lozé uses one of the pure soluble bicarbonates of either Potash or Soda; the use of this salt enables the apparatus to be much simplified in form, as no gas washer is required, but the carbonic acid gas may be led at once into the liquid in the Saturating Cylinders. The Aërated drinks produced are of very high quality, both as to purity and as to Aëration, and the apparatus possesses the merit of extreme simplicity and efficiency.—Faithfully yours,

O. ESTOUCOURT, F.I.C., F.I.

Messrs. A. LOZÉ, & CO., LIMITED.

DITTON, 10th April, 1890.

Dear Mr. Lozé,—I am pleased to inform you that I have been able to work the Machine sold to me by you without previous knowledge. With your patent Turnover I can bottle Patent Stoppers at the rate of two dozen per minute. Syphons and Corked Bottles I can fill much quicker than what you advertise the Machine to do.

The Aërated Waters produced have been sampled by a number of gentlemen, and pronounced by them to be of a most excellent quality.—Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly,

ROBT. J. GOW, F.O.S.

SODA WATER MAKING

WITH

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

The No. 1 "Compact" Machine (as shown) is specially designed for Chemists and Hospitals, and can be used for either Syphons or Ball-stoppered Bottles.

Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

Ditto, for steam power, 120 dozens per hour, with extra filling machine.

PRICE £55.

The No. 2 "Compact" Machine, made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity.

Producing capacity, by hand, 25 dozens per hour.

Ditto, for steam, 60 dozens per hour, with extra filling machine.

PRICE £38.

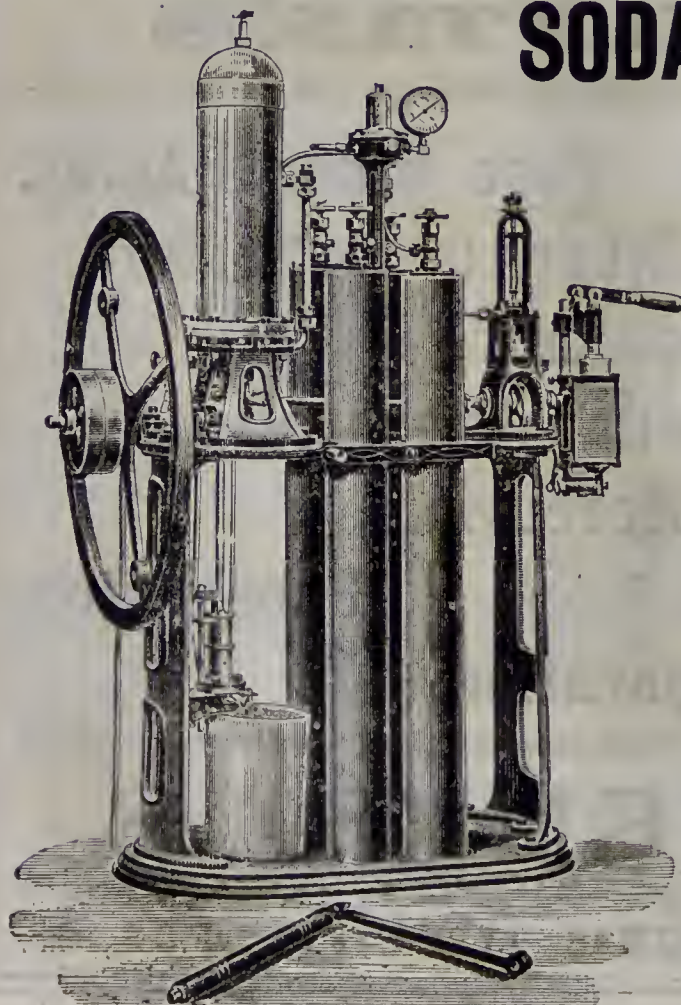
Iron Vessel containing an average of 28lbs. by weight of	} 10s. each.
Liquefied Gas	

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 20 gross Soda Water (10 oz. Bottles), or from 3,000 to 4,000 draughts from the Counter Fountain.

A Charge of £3 is made for the Iron Vessel, but when returned, the full amount is credited.

Send for Catalogue "C," giving complete information.
 Forwarded free upon application to

BARNETT & FOSTER,
 "Niagara Works,"
 26 Eagle Wharf Road, LONDON, N.



SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES PORCELAIN LINED HEADS.

NON-METALLIC.

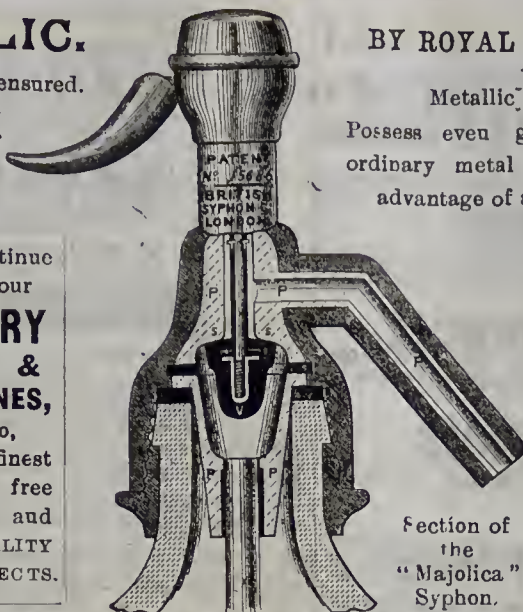
Absolute Purity of the Water ensured.
Suitable for all kinds of beverages, sweetened, medicinal, or otherwise. Each Syphon and Seltzogene guaranteed.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, No. 15686.

Metallic contamination utterly impossible.
Possess even greater strength and durability than ordinary metal heads, combined with the immense advantage of always being clean and non-oxidisable.



We still continue to warrant our
**ORDINARY
SYPHONS &
SELTZOGENES,**
as hitherto,
to be of the finest
tin, entirely free
from lead, and
FIRST QUALITY
IN ALL RESPECTS.



Section of
the
"Majolica"
Syphon.

WRITE
FOR SAMPLE
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OPINION OF
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THE BRITISH SYPHON MANUFACTURING CO.

EUGSTER & KOERTGEN, PROPRIETORS

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WORKS-LAMBETH.

SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES



SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS & 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER & LONDON EC

All our Seltzogenes are
manufactured on the well-
known "Fevre" System,
and each one is thoroughly
tested before leaving our
works.



PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
5/6	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6 each.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

**GOODALL'S
HOUSEHOLD
SPECIALITIES.****YORKSHIRE RELISH.**

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s. 2s. and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK,

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER,

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s. and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES,Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 1-pint, and Quart boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

PATENT MEDICINES

AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

14

SPECIAL LINE FOR NEW YEAR.

FACSIMILE OF TIN.



FACSIMILE OF TIN.

Chemists wishing to push their own name will find this package very suitable. Will be ready first week in New Year. The name and address sent must be printed, to avoid mistakes; will be ready for delivery within a week of receipt of order.

In Gross Parcels only through the Wholesale or direct, with your Name and Address, and Carriage Paid, on receipt of Postal Order, 25/-.

Or can be had through the Wholesale in 3 dozen boxes, without name and address, at 25/- per gross.

JAS. PASCALL, MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
VALENTINE PLACE,
Blackfriars Road, LONDON.**GEO. MASON & CO.'S
ESSENCE OF BEEF.**

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.

Order No. 1080.

"Please supply 120 tins Mason's Essence of Beef as before."



TRADE MARK.

"O.K." BOUILLON.

The "O.K." Bouillon is the best and cheapest Beef Tea ever put before the public. It is made in England from British Beef. It can be sold as low as 6d. per tin.

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, MEAT LOZENGES.**MASON'S MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS.**

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

417 & 419 Kings Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.
Order No. 1802.
"Please send at once 3 Gross Mason's Essence of Beef."

TO THE
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

COLEMAN,

GEORGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St.

NORWICH,

December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **WITH QUININE**, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, **NON-Alcoholic**, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE**. Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

*N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
Trade prices on application.*

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the entire cost of a Retail Certificate (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an **assorted order of 6 dozen** is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine **WITHOUT QUININE** commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over two thousand medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,
ST. GEORGE'S, NORWICH,
AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

* WINCARNIS is a NEW NAME, registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

CHEMISTS
CAN SAVE
TIME
AND
MONEY

by selling my "Plain Label" Lines, and should remit price quoted for a sample $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross, sent **carriage paid**, on first occasion; and if not satisfactory, I will also pay carriage back and return the cash.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TYRER.

PENNY MENTHOLSOn $\frac{1}{4}$ gross Cards, at 5/6 and 6/6.**PENNY (TASTELESS) PILLS**6 in a box, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 4/6.**SPECIAL NEW LINE.****PENNY PILLS,****6 PILLS IN GLASS TUBES.**On $\frac{1}{4}$ gross Cards, at 5/6.**PENNY PERFUMES.****GLASS TUBES.**On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 6/6.**PENNY VASELINE,**In Lacquered TINS, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Boxes, at 6/9.**PENNY TOOTH TINCT.**With Wool complete. On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 5/6.**PENNY CORN SOLVENT**On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 5/6.**PENNY COURT PLASTER.**On $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Cards, at 4/.

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order,
not Cheque and oblige,

PETER TYRER,

70 Long Lane, LONDON, S.E.

TRADE MARK.



THE LANCET:—"About one-third of the whole dry matter consists of *true peptone*, and another third of *albumose*. A variety of *albumen uncoagulated by heat*."—July 12th, 1890.

VIENNA POLIKLINIK:—"Your preparations . . . have proved excellent means of nutrition, and for strengthening individuals of great weakness and *poverty of blood*."—Prof. SCHNITZLER, Sept. 19th, 1890.

DENAAYER'S

LIQUID STERILISED PEPTONE OF MEAT.

Considerably more nutritive than beef, and more palatable than home-made beef-tea; elegant in appearance. No digestive function need, or can, be exercised, all having been fitted for immediate absorption. Life can be supported indefinitely upon it, and it does not clog upon the most fastidious and delicate palate. It contains all the stimulative extractives and the mineral salts in due proportion, as they exist in beef. 2s. per bottle, ready for use.

LIQUID PEPTONATE OF IRON (Denaeyer), 1s. 6d. per bottle, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of the salt in solution, equal to 3.30 per cent. of the metal.

PULVIS FERRI PEPTONATIS (Denaeyer), 4s. per ounce bottle, a beautiful reddish-grey powder, soluble in water, compatible with all alkaline or neutral medicines.

TRUE PEPTONATE OF IRON is the produce of *our laboratory alone*, and is *our discovery*. The salt is precipitated from its solution in presence of the acid gastric juice, redissolved and absorbed with great rapidity in the alkaline medium met with in the duodenum, so that it does not interfere with digestion, and it is not chemically altered by the juices of the alimentary canal. Should be administered before meals, and its flavour requires no disguise.

PAMPHLETS AND SAMPLES FREE TO MEDICAL MEN.

Wholesale General Agents—Edinburgh: DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO. Glasgow: OLD APOTHECARIES' COMPANY (Limited).
Dublin: HAMILTON, LONG & COMPANY (Limited).

DENAAYER'S PEPTONIDS AND EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED),
118 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.



REGISTERED.

TOWER TEA

OBTAINED THE

HIGHEST AWARD

FOR TEA AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION.



PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

To avoid imposition see that the trade marks (a Tower, with the word "Strength" across it, and "Tower Tea") are on every package, without which none is genuine.

WHERE VACANCIES EXIST AGENTS ARE
APPOINTED BY



PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA CO., LIMITED
5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The British Medical Journal says:—"Caffyn's Liquor Carnis is undoubtedly a nourishing fluid, consisting of the Uncooked Juice of Meat, or muscle-plasma, permanently preserved by the addition of a quantity of a carbohydrate . . . a valuable Food and Tonic for Infants and Invalids."

UNCOOKED meat has, in the London hospitals, rapidly worked its way to the front as the only trustworthy article of sick diet, and the scientific reason is very obvious. Milk, farinaceous foods, beef-tea, and broths, let them be ever so complete in their chemical constituents, need, before the body can absorb them, pass through the complicated process of digestion. IT IS NOT SO WITH RAW MEAT. It feeds by absorption—it soaks in; if its juice is injected beneath the skin of dogs it is in a few moments picked up. Beef tea, on the other hand, would produce an abscess, or simply become a hardened mass. The method hitherto employed in hospital or private practice for the administration of uncooked meat has been to SCRAPE IT WITH A KNIFE until sufficiently fine to spread on bread-and-butter, or mix with breadcrumbs. Thus given it is exceedingly repulsive to adults; and, for children, involves constant trouble and expense. Moreover, it is an incomplete food, in that it contains no fat or heat-producing properties. All these difficulties have been surmounted by the invention of Caffyn's Liquor Carnis, which consists of the SIMPLE JUICE OF UNCOOKED MEAT, obtained by hydraulic pressure, and preserved by the addition of the necessary carboniferous matter; it is much liked by children and adults. Its sweet flavour, if objectionable to adults, can easily be obviated by taking in combination with coffee, cocoa, &c. The results from the administration of Caffyn's Liquor Carnis have quite justified all that its constituents led scientific men to expect from it. Upon cases of mirasma, consumption of the bowels, and other wasting diseases, it has acted like a charm. In acute illness, of whatever nature, whether from fever or other causes the strength of the patient is diminishing, Liquor Carnis, from its completeness as a food and the rapidity of its absorption, is invaluable. In the BLOODLESSNESS OF GIRLS it may be given with a certainty of success. In typhoid and ulceration of the stomach it has done yeoman service. In short, Liquor Carnis is not a quack preparation, but a scientific food, founded upon a scientific principle, that is certain to reorganise the whole system of sick diet.



The Court Circular says:—"We have recently been suffering from a wave, so to speak, of beef-tea. A few years ago, there were but two or three in the market, now their name is literally and positively legion, whether they be called meat extracts, bouillons, essences, or by any fancy name connected with beef. That they have done some good is unquestionable, since we find them sold in public-houses, restaurants, and at railway-stations to those who otherwise would have no alternative but to drink beer or spirits. The melancholy part of the business, however, is the discovery that these various preparations have no medical value as foods, for they contain little or no nutrition. The process by which they are produced, instead of extracting the nutriment of the meat, leaves it behind, owing to the defect of the system of extraction, which is one of heat.

THE *Lancet* HAVING SAID:


'The desideratum of the age is not a new medicine, but a new food—a food that, while containing all constituents necessary for the support of life, contains them in a form that allows for their direct absorption'—Dr. Caffyn set to work, and after devoting years of study to the subject, and conducting a countless number of experiments, succeeded in producing by a cold process a meat juice called 'Liquor Carnis,' which is actually and positively the uncooked juice of meat combined with a certain proportion of carbohydrates, and made perfectly pleasant and palatable. It is, in short,

referred to by the *Lancet*, and is perforce, in consequence of its nutritive qualities and powers of absorption, a perfect food."

'THE DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE'

referred to by the *Lancet*, and is perforce, in consequence of its nutritive qualities and powers of absorption, a perfect food."

Pharmacists willing to distribute specimen bottles and literature to Medical Men will oblige by intimating the same to us and sending List of Medicos, with Addresses.

 Retail—Three-ounce Bottle, 2s.; Six-ounce, 3s. 6d.

THE LIQUOR CARNIS CO., LTD.

50 HOLBORN VIADUCT. Laboratories—SMITHFIELD WORKS, LONDON, E.C.



ARE YOU GIVING A PARTY THIS WINTER?

If so, you will want something for your guests to drink. They will appreciate your kindness if you provide some Temperance Wine made from our Essences—Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Ginger. "As delicious as the fruit."

MASON'S WINE ESSENCES.

Most refreshing at children's parties and all social gathering. Non-intoxicating, pure, and very refreshing.
Try it. Bottle sent post-free for Nine Stamps.

NEWBALL & MASON, Botanic Druggists, NOTTINGHAM.

READE BROTHERS' PATENT

MALT & HYPOPHOSPHITE BISCUITS

A palatable and convenient mode of administering Malt and the Hypophosphites.

The Biscuits contain 75 per cent. of Malt Flour to 25 per cent. prepared Wheaten Flour, and each Biscuit contains half a grain of the combined Hypophosphites of Lime, Potass, and Soda, thus rendering it an admirable tonic and nutritive Food, eminently adapted for those cases in which Malt and the Hypophosphites are specially indicated.

In Tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each; Trade Price, 15s. and 30s. dozen,

From the Patent Medicine Houses, or from the Patentees and Manufacturers,

READE BROTHERS & CO., Pharmaceutical Laboratory, WOLVERHAMPTON.



PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

PATENTED.

Contains 25% of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.

A NOVEL CONFECTION. MOST SALEABLE.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and The Chemist and Druggist, April 20th.

1/- Bottles, 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen.

HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR OF THE MANUFACTURER,

JAS. PASCALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

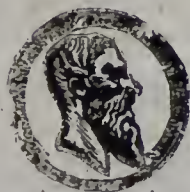
Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

W. HAY, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST BEVERLEY RD. HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

"MYRTLE GROVE" TOBACCO

In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. Packets, and $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 lb. Tins only.



TADDY & CO., 45 Minories, LONDON



ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS,

SNUFF, TOBACCO, AND SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Write for List of Specialities.

THE ONLY PALATABLE NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS

"FRANZ JOSEF"

Write for pamphlet and particulars to the Sole Importers—THE "FRANZ JOSEPH" COMPANY, 101 Leadenhall Street.

"RAMORNIE." **LIEBIG'S** Extract of Meat.

As supplied to the Admiralty, War, and India Offices.

1-lb. Jars..... per lb.	8/9	per doz.	81/0	2-oz. Jars..... per lb.	7/8	per doz.	11/6
$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Jars.....	7/0	"	42/0	1-oz. Jars.....	8/4	"	6/3
$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Jars.....	7/8	"	21/8	"	8/8	"	3/3

QUOTATIONS FOR EXTRACT IN "BULK" ON APPLICATION.

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 9 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

6 lbs. Carriage free.

NEW ESS. LEMON, ORANGE, ETC.

IT is with great pleasure that we have again the opportunity of addressing our numerous friends on the subject of **NEW ESSENCE OF LEMON.**

It is now two years since it was our privilege to inform the trade that we had started a factory in Messina, for the manufacture of the above article. As we fully expected, our bold venture caused our competitors, both here and elsewhere, to raise an opposition against us of a most bitter, unfair, and unscrupulous character. We venture to think that nothing could have been more satisfactory to ourselves that this opposition was raised, for, instead of doing us the injury that was intended, it has been the means of drawing the attention of buyers to our article, thereby causing a considerable number of Consumers with whom we had not hitherto done business to consider the advisability of trying our quality, with the result that they have found it, as we have so emphatically stated on previous occasions, of **vast superiority over anything that has been shown on this or any other market.**

We can boast of a success in our **"W. J. B. SPECIALITY ESSENCE OF LEMON"** such as we did not dare to anticipate, our sales during the last season having far exceeded our calculations. But the point upon which we are specially elated is, consumers are more and more becoming fully acquainted with its superiority, and those who have hitherto purchased the lower qualities from us and others, after due examination, are one by one being convinced of its advantages and converted to its use. What then are its great qualifications? Simply that it is made carefully and well, from **SELECTED FRUIT ONLY AND ABSOLUTELY PURE.** Although somewhat higher in price than the qualities usually called "the best," its greater strength makes it cheaper in use, imparting, at the same time, a far superior flavour.

With regard to the ordinary commercial qualities, we claim also to be exceptionally placed; being on the spot we are enabled to take advantage of favourable markets.

Finally, we wish to mention a few words on the prospect of the crop, which, we regret, does not seem at all brilliant at present. Our friends will no doubt have seen, by our various market reports, the crop of lemons is now ascertained to be unusually limited, and the quality of the fruit being exceptionally good, a larger quantity than usual will be used for packing. Therefore, in the absence of "refuse lemons," from which the ordinary Essence is made, both Essences and Lemon Juice must be dearer as the season advances; anything like a repetition of last year's figures is out of the question.

We have received overland by Grande Vitesse a small copper, the first manufactured this season at our works, Villaggio Gazzi, Messina, and the exceptional quality of the fruit this year will enable us to offer a **PERFECT ARTICLE.**

One of our partners is in Messina as usual, superintending the manufacture.

W. J. BUSH & CO.

ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.

CHEMICALS

Andreas, Oscar and Co.
Boehm, F.
Bramwell, E., and Son
Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd.
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Clarke
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Levermore, Ang., and Co.
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Lorenz, H.
May and Baker (Limited)
Morris and Callan
Moss and Co.
Ponlenc, Freres
Reade Bros. and Co.
Stern, C. and G. (Pumilime)
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Tyrer, T., and Co.
White, A., and Sons
Zimmermann, A. and M.

BEST PROTECT

Evans Sons and Co.
Lynch and Co.
Newberry, F., and Sons
Pattison, G.
Schulze, F., and Co.
Solport, Bros.
The Liverpool Lint Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Limited)
Wood, Vincent

CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)

CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Son
Mason, A. H.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Zimmermann, A. and M.

SITRAC ACID

Hasall & Co. (Phosphol)

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards and Sons

COCA WINE

Armbricht, Nelson and Co.
French Hygiene Soc.
Jozeau, Gabriel
Mariani and Co.

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

Cadbury Bros. Fry and Sons
Bowntree and Co.
Van Houten's Cocoa

COD-LIVER OIL

Allen and Hanbury
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Lofthouse and Saltmer
Smith, T. J.
Southall Bros. and Barclay
Woolley, Sons and Co.

COFFEE

Essence)
Symington and Co. (Cocoa)

COLDSIBLE TUBES

Betts and Co.
Brooks, Peel and Co.
Sanders, H. G., and Son

COMP. MEDICINES

Allen and Hanbury
Blyton, Astley and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Hooper, B., and Co.
Leo and Co.
Wyleys and Co.

CONFECTIONERY

Blyton, Astley and Co.
Gibson, E., and Son
Kerfoot, T., Pascoal, J.
Warrick Brothers

CONCENT. LIQS.

Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

CORN CURNS

Seabury & Johnson (Plaster)
Thompson, M. (F. Young, H.)

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson and Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., and Sons
Seabury and Johnson

CRUSHED LINSEED

Mumford, G. B.

DENTIFRICES

American Toilet Co.
Eau de Botoz
Fentiman & Co.
Jewsbury and Brown
Lakeman, J. J. "Salvine"
Lowe, O.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., and Co.
"The Alexandrian" (Ziemer)
Thompson and Capper
Warrick Bros.
Wood, W. (Arecia Nut)

DIRECTORY

Drysdale, J. W., & Co.

DISINFECTANTS

Fletcher Bros. and Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Hamilton and Co. (Lim.)
National Chemical Co.
Seabury and Johnson
Sanitas Co.

DOG MEDICINES

Serrate (Patent)

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton and Saunders
Bailey, M., and Co.
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Evans, Leecher and Webb
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Bavaria)
Gilbertson, H., and Sons
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hodkin, Wilson and Co.
Idris and Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Leo, T. P., and Co. (Chamois)
Lynch and Co.
Mark, J., and Co.
Marriot, E., and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Queich, H. O.
Raslin, W., and Sons
Sanger and Sons
Schulze and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Lim.)
Teogood, W.
Wood, Vincent

EAU DE COLOGNE

Parina, J. M.
Martin, Maria (Nun)

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Wood, V.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Darton, F., and Co.
Gent and Co.
Lancaster, J., and Son
Urme and Co.

EMBROCATION

Elliman, Sons and Co.

ENAMEL

Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim.)

ENEMAS

Ingram and Son
Sanger and Son

ENGRAVERS

Barker, W., and Son

ESSENCES

Beckett, W. Boehm, F.
Brady and Hineanne (Ld.)
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Cummock, J.
De Carle and Son
Fitzsimmons and Fearnley
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hay, W. Idris and Co.
May and Baker (Limited)
Miller, A., and Co.
Newball and Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Stevenson and Howell
Tyrer, T. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., and Co.
Woolley, Sons and Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Clay, Dod and Co.
Cooking & Co. (Japan Pepper)
Cummock, J.
Drysdale, J. W., and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Fitzsimmons and Fearnley
Hodgkinson, Treacher and
Largen, G. W. (Clarke)
May and Baker (Limited)
Stevenson and Howell
Sykes and Co.
Tombarel Freres
Treat, R. C.
Warrick Brothers
Wright, Layman and Umney
Vort, G., and Co.

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Howards and Son
May and Baker (Limited)
Robbins, J., and Co.
Tyrer, T., and Co.
White, A., and Sons
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen and Hanbury
Barber, G., and Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hooper, B., and Co.
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co.
Moss and Co.
Potter and Clarke
Wright, Layman and Umney

EXTRACT, MEAT

Anstralian Meat Co.
Bovril (Limited)
Brand and Co.
Denney's Peptone and Ex-
tract of Meat Co (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Masou, O., and Co. (Lim.)

EUCALYPTUS

Downie B. I. P. Co.

FILTERING

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FEEDING BOTTLES

Brefts, E. and Co., Lim.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hearn, E. A., and Co.
Hodkin, Wilson and Co.
Kilner Bros.
Marriot, E., and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Limited)
Teogood, W.

FLY PAPERS

Ford, Shapland and Co.
Wilson, S.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')

Allen and Hanbury
Bailey, M., and Co.
Brand and Co.
Bragg, J. L. (Charcoal) Biscuits
Bush, J. P., Manufacturing Co.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Mutterhead & Co. (Benger's
"Nestle" Food)
Ridge, Dr.

FORMULE

Brooks, T.

SINGER AL

Hay, W. (Essence)
Wills, R. M., and Co.

GLUE

Deutschmann and Woroneicki
Fordham, W. B., and Sons

GLYCERIN

Link and Co. (Nerist) Bros.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Price's Candle Co.

GRANULAR PREP.

Blyton, Astley and Co.
Currie and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hill, A. S., and Son
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman and Umney

GUM

Link & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Deutschmann & Woroneicki
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Hyde, Nash and Co.
Levermore Ang., and Co.

HAIR PREP.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
Edwards and Co.
Treat, H. P. (Limited)

HERE BEER EXTS

Lakin, W. H.
Newball and Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter and Clarke

HERBALISTS

Bentler, McCulloch and Co.
Newball and Mason
Potter and Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC

Keene and Ashwell
Leath and Ross
Thompson and Capper
Watson and Wates

HOP ALLESSION

Hay, W.

HOSPITALS

London Homoeopathis

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Dunn and Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.
Reade Bros. and Co.
Sykes and Co.
Tyke and King

INHALERS

Evans Sons and Co.
Spirone Co., The
Teogood, W.

INSECTICIDES

Sanford and Co.
Steiner and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Lim.)

INK (See MARKING)

Bewley and Draper
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

LAMPS

Clarke's
Wenham, The, Co. (Lim.)

LARD

Ewen, J., and Sons

LEACHED

Fitch and Nottingham

LINSEEDPOULTICE

Seabury and Johnson

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.
Newsome, O.
Robinson and Sons
Seabury and Johnson

LIME JUICE

Idris and Co.

LITHIA

Billault
Fuerst Bros.

LOZENGES

Allen and Hanbury
Blyton, Astley and Co.
Gibson, E., and Sons (Mentha)
Hill, A. S., and Son
Kerfoot, T.
Pascoal, J.
Raines and Co.
Randall & Son
Stern, G. and G.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY

Beyer Freres
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Carter, J. H.
Mellin, O. (Capsuling)
Palau and Co.
Werner and Pfleiderer

MAGNESIA

Andreas, Oscar, and Co.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Dinnerford
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Henry, T. and W. (Cassined)
Hill and Sons, A. S.
Kerfoot, T. (Olfate)
Murray, Sir James, and Son
Queich, H. O.
Southwell, O., and Co. (Olfate)

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Allen and Hanbury
Bailey, M., and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Kiepler's
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Reade Bros. and Co. (Biscuits)
Oppenheimer Bros. and Co.

MANICURE

Carmichael, M. W.
Dr. Paul's

PREPARATION

Barber, O., and Co. (Orimson)
Bickerton, J.
Marx, M., and E.

MARKING INKS

Barber, O., and Co. (Orimson)
Bickerton, J.
Marx, M., and E.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Bentley, E., and Sons
Day, Son and Howitt (Veteri-
nary)
Day and Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL

Al Menthol Depot, A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor
Cooking and Co.
Hodkin, Wilson and Co.
Tyrer, P.

MERCURIALS

Fuerst Brothers
Howards and Son
May and Baker (Limited)

METHYLATED

SPIRITS

Boord and Son
Burroughs, J.
Harvey, J. & W., and Co.
Jones and Co.
Phillips, G., and Co.
Smith, S., and Co.

METHYLENE

Robbins, J., and Co.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment

MILK

Nestle, H. (Condensed)

MIXING

MACHINERY

Carter, J. H.
Cardner, W.
Werner and Pfleiderer

MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Smith, T. and H.

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Colthurst and Harding
Hugh Highgate and Co.
Fox, W., and Sons

ointment bases

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Chesebrough (Vaseline)
Flice, E.
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum
Jelly)

OPTICIANS

Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
Raphael and Co.

OTTO OF ROSE

Fuerst Bros.
Moryoseph, A.
Treat, K. C.

PACKING CASES

Stott, S., and Co.

PAPAIN PINKLE

Kuhn, B.

PATENT MEDOWS

Armbricht, Nelson and Co.
Atkinson and Barber (Infant
Preserv)
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Crouch, F. B.
Edwards and Son
Evans, Leecher and Webb
Fennings' (Powders)
Flice, E.
Globe Chemical Co.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Guy's Tonic
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)
May, Roberts and Co.
Newberry and Sons
Powell, T. (Limited)
Radam's Microbe Killer Co.
(Lim.)
Roberts and Co. (Foreign)
Sequah (Limited)
Sutton, W., and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Lim.)
Wilcox and Co.
Wiford and Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)

PARALDEHYDE

Simmermann, A. and M.

PATENT AGENTS

Horn and Son
Thompson, W. P., & Co.

PEPPERMINT OIL

Cooking and Co.

PEPSINE, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Chassaling and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Newberry F. & Sons (Lingivim)
Stern, G. and G.
Warner and Co. (Lingivim)

PERFUMERY

FANCY SOAPS

Bayley and Co.
Blondeau and Cie
Boehm, J.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
Chiswick Soap Co.
Dee Oil Co. (Limited)
Deutschmann and Woroneicki
Durrant, Geo. [Swen (Soap)
Farina, J. M.
Giraud Fils
Greenall, T. S., and Son
Hartick and Co. (Lim.)
Johnson and Co.
Legrand, L.
Mann, C. A., and Co.
Newberry and Sons (Rerdoes)
Oettinger, E.
Pears' Soap
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Rosa-Marine Manufg. Co.
Rosa & Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Shirley, A. W.
Thompson, Walters Hole and
Co. (Lim.)
Treat, K. C.
Treat, H. P. (Limited)
Warrick Brothers
West, T. (Okl's Mena)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)
Young, R. D.

PEROX. OF HYDR

Dunn and Co.
Robbins and Co.

PETROLEUM

Dee Oil Co. (Limited) (Jelly)
Grindley and Co. (Jelly)
Heurick and Co. (Luciline)
Snowdon, Sons and Co. (Jelly)

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Botwright and Grey
Darton, F., and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Howards and Son (Chemicals)
Lancaster, J., and Son
Marion and Co.
Orme, J., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
Tyrer, T., and Co.
White, Alfred, and Sons

PINE PRODUCTS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Stern, G. and G.

PILL MACHINES

Palan, N., and Co.
Pindar, J. W.
Teogood, W. (Coater)

PORCELAIN GOODS

Toogood, (E.C. Pots, regist.)

PILLS (Coated, &c.)

Allen and Hanbury
Anderson Apothecaries Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Blair's Gout Pills
Champigny, A., and Co.
Eade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Holloway's
Hooper's
Hearon, Squire, and Francis
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co.
Mokesson and Robbins
Newberry and Sons
Robinson's
Warner, W. B. & Co. (Coated)
Wyleys and Co.

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Keith, B., and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

PLASTERS

Evans, Sons and Co.
Johnson and Johnson
Mather, W.
Quilliam, J., and Co.
St. Dalmas, A. D.
Seabury and Johnson
Thompson, M. F. (Tongg, H.)

POLISHING

Beckett, S.
Bradley & Bonrdas (Albatum)
Fordham, W. B., and Sons
(Limited)
Oakley, John, and Sons

PHARM. PREPS.

Allen and Hanbury
Warron, Harveys and Co.
Bayley, G.
Bullait
Boehm, F.
Brady and Martin
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Bnrroughs, Walleome & Co.
Chassalms and Co.
Doe Oil Co. (Limited)
Deutschmann & Woronelekl
Dunnean, Flockhart and Co.
Fellows
Farris and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.
Fournier, Bon and Cis
Giles Schacht & Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Green, C., and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hooper, B., and On.
Howards and Sons
Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co
Jordan and Co.
Keith & Co. (Cone. Tinctures)
Layne, R. O.
Martindale, W.
May and Baker (Limited)
Moryoseph, A.
Potter and Clarke
Rankin and Borland
Roberts and Co.
Southall Bros. and Barclay
Sutton, W., and Co.
Symes and Co.
Trommsdorff, H.
Tyrer, T., and Co.
White, Alfred, and Sons
Willows, Francis and Butler
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wyleys and Co.

RENNET

Dunnean, Flockhart and Co
Johnson and Jorenson
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

RESPIRATORS

Lynch and Co.
Newbery, F., and Sons

SACCHARIN

Allen and Hanbury
Bnrroughs, Walleome and Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

SALICYLIC ACID

Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Fusar Bros.
Zimmerman, A. and M.

SALT

Stern, G. & G. (Pepsalia)

SALOL

Kahn, B.
SAUCY. PICKLES
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Masen, G., and Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

SCHOOLS, &c.

City School of Chemistry and
Pharmacy (Lim.)
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and
Medical School
Manchester College
Northern School of Pharmacy
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.
South-west London School of
Pharmacy
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

SELTIOGENES

Brady and Hinchliffe, (Ld.)
British Syphon Co.
Evans, Son and Co.
Lynch and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Thessler, E.

SHEEP DIP

Fletcher Bros. and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Wilkins

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling and Gorier
Bygrave, J., and W.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Howlett, S. (Show Cases)
Poths, H., and Co.
Trehle, G., and Co.
Yates, W. S.

SOAP

Ayrton and Saunders
Bayley and Co.
Blondean and Co. (Vinella)
Obliswick Soap Co.
Cook, E., and Co.
Ewen, J., and Sons
Fordham, W. B., and Sons (Ld.)
James, F., and Co. (Dermatos)
Lucas and Co.
Pears' Soap
Stern, G. and G.

SPONGE

Cresswell Bros.
Peterson, M., and Co.

SPECTACLES

Botwright and Gray
Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
Raphael and Co.

SPIRIT

Boord and Son
Bnrrough, J. (Pure Anthyl.)
Harvey, J., and W., and Co.
Jones and Co. (Methyl.)
Kassalir, A., and Co.
Phillips and Co.
Smith, Stephen and Co.

STAMPS (RUNNER)

Berkley, J.
Hickissau, J.
Pollard, A. W.

STARCH

Beckett, S.
Cronley (Gloss)

STOPPERS

Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett and Foster
Sanders, H. G., and Son

STOVES

Clark, S., and Co. (Lim.)

SUGAR

Gibson, R., and Sons

SURGICAL

Ayrton and Saunders
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Ookling, J. T.
Christy, T., and Co.
Eschmann Bros. and Walsh
Haywood, J. H.
Ingram and Son
Liverpool Patent Linz Co.
Mestliver and Co.
Robinson and Sons
Schulze, F., and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Limited)
Wood, F.
Wood, Vincent

SULFONAL

Bnrroughs, Walleome and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
May and Baker (Limited)

SYPHONS

Barnett and Foster
Brady and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
British Syphon Co.
Savage and Co.
Winer Bros.
Thessler, E.

SYRINGES

Bock, O.

STREPS

Fletcher, Fletcher (Liquors)
Idris and Co.

TABLETS

Corsan, J. R. (advertising)
Gem Glass Co. (Ld.) (advertising)

TILL

Stokes, G. E. & Co.

TMA

French and Langdale
Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Walker and Dalrymple

THERMOMETERS

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Book, O.
Darton, F., and Co.
Perken Son and Rayment

TINS

Noakes, R., and Co.

TOBACCO, CIGARS**CIGARETTES**

Peacock, M. & H.
Singleton and Cole (Lim.)
Taddy and Co.

TOILET

Evans, Sons and Co.
Fordham, W. B., and Sons
(Lim.)

Glyzine Co.
Mumford, G. S.

Quelch, H. O.

Truett, H. P. (Limited)

Woolley, Sons and Co.

TOOTH PASTE

Amerlann Toilet Co.
Jewellery and Brown
Sutton, O., and Co. (Block)
Willson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Arcoa)

TRADE MARKS

Horn and Son

TYPE-WRITING

Pollard, A. W.

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Colwell, H. M.
Haywood, J. H.
Mather, W.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Lim.)
Wood, F.
Wood, V.

VRETHANE

Howards and Sons

VACCINATION

Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VALUERS AND**TRANSFER AGENTS**

Berdoo & Co.

Brett, F. J.

Crocker, G. B.

Orridge and Co.

VASELINE

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.

VERMIN KILLERS

Sanford and Son
Stelner and Co.

VINOLIA

(Superfatted Medi-
cal and Toilet)
Blondeau and Co.

VETERINARY

Day and Sons
Day, Son and Hewitt
Elliman, Sons and Co.
James, W. H. (Blisters)
Lakin, W. H.
Leahner, A. J.
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co.
Rookledge, J.
Spratt, (Dogs)
Sutton, F., and Co.
Wyleys and Co.

WHOLESALE AND**EXPORT DRUGS**

Allen and Hanbury
Barron, Harveys and Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Bush, W., and Co.
Clay, Dod and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Evans, Leacher and Webb
Evans and Sons (Limited)
Farris and Co.
Fex, W., and Sons
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Harker, Staggs and Morgan
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hodgkinson, Treacher
Clarke
Loffthouse and Saltm
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter & Clarke
Symes and Co.
Thompson and Gapper
Thompson, Walters, Hole and
Co. (Limited)
Walker, Troke and Co.
Willows, Francis, and Butle
Woolley, Jas., Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Wyleys and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS

Coleman and Co. (Meats and
Durrant, G. (Orange) Malt.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Idris and Co.
Miller, A., and Co.
Robinson, B.

THE WINTER SEASON IS UPON US

AND CHEMISTS SHOULD STOCK AT ONCE

F. NEWBERY & SONS' CHEST PROTECTORS

Prices for which are as follows:—

	Per doz.	Net.
Single (Fig. 1).—No. 1	£0 6 0	
" " 2	0 8 0	
" " 3	0 9 6	
" " 4	0 11 0	
" " 5	0 15 6	
" " 6	1 6 0	
Double (Fig. 2).—No. 1	0 14 0	
" " 2	0 18 6	
" " 3	1 2 6	
" " 4	1 8 0	
" " 5	1 16 0	
" " 6	2 4 0	
Chest "Protectors. Newbery's "The Winter" (Vest Pattern, to button in front, Fig. 3). Double only, scarlet		
No. 1	0 18 0	
" 2	1 4 0	
" 3	1 10 0	
" 4	1 16 0	
" 5	2 2 0	

Fig. 1.



Single

Fig. 2.



Double.

Fig. 3.



"The Winter."

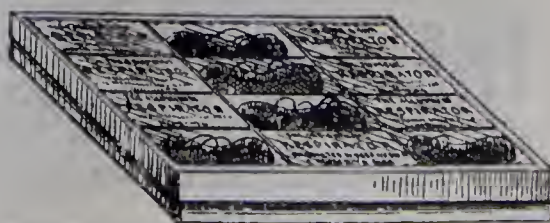
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Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the
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ECZEMA, SKIN-DISEASES,

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Gives a brilliant shell-like transparency to the Nails 2/6 .. 18/-

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Preserves and gives a brilliant polish to the Nails,
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Instantly removes all stains from the surface and
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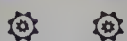
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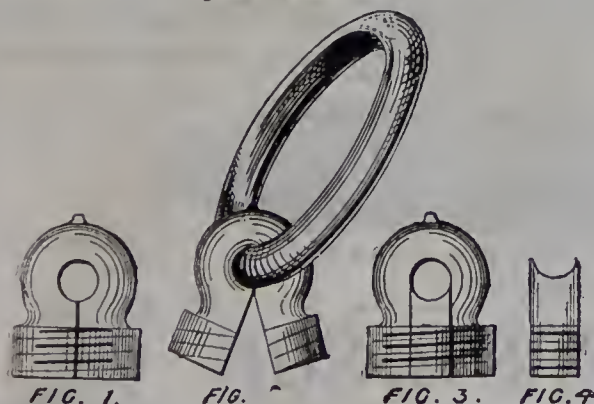
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Highly refined and prepared
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A useful brand where a
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FOR EXPORT,
and is ready to
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For the treatment of Wounds,
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Affections of Live Stock.

NOTE.—B and C brands are
also largely used as lubricants,
for the preservation from rust
of bright metal surfaces, and
for keeping harness, &c., in
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1, 5, and 10 lb. tins.
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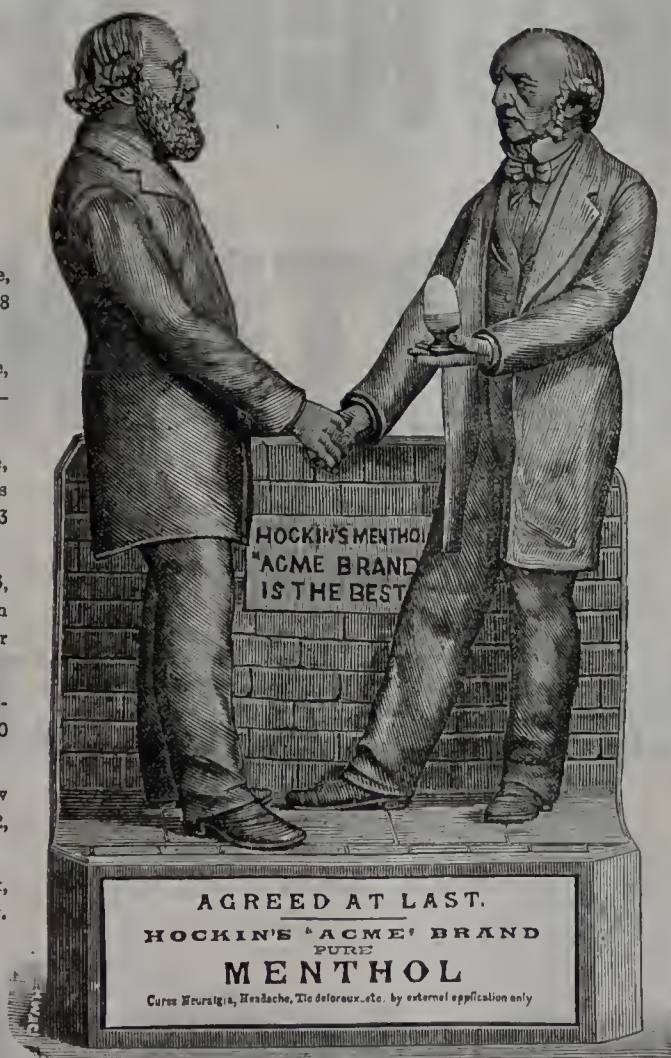
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 *221. Large Flat Draughtsman, very large Cone (120 grains), 4/9 per doz.
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The Throat & Voice.

LONDON]

JANUARY 17TH.

[1891.

CHLORATE OF POTASH "TABLOIDS."

FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE, THROAT AND RESPIRATORY SURFACES GENERALLY.

By using the "Tabloids" the drug is effectually brought in contact with the oral mucous surfaces as a continuous gargle, and its specific action made certain. In acute sore throat Chlorate of Potash "usually relieves the uneasiness in a few hours" (Cohen). "It is used in ulcerated mouth and follicular pharyngitis, and has been employed in croup, diphtheria, and spasm of the larynx" (Brunton).

"Of convenient size, they are beautifully made; and, as they dissolve slowly in the mouth, are well suited for throat affections."—*The Lancet*.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk label, at 4s. and 7s. 6d. per dozen. Retail prices, 6d. and 1s. each.

CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX "TABLOIDS."

The "Tabloids" afford an agreeable form in which to administer Chlorate of Potash and Borax.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, pink silk label, at 4s. and 7s. 6d. per dozen. Retail prices, 6d. and 1s. each.

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM "TABLOIDS."

The solvent and discutient as well as antiphlogistic powers of Chloride of Ammonium are well known, and have led to its extensive employment in cases of sore throat and bronchitis, attended with abundant secretion of thick and tough mucus or phlegm. The "Tabloids" slowly dissolving secure direct and continuous contact with the inflamed surface. They quickly mitigate irritation, and lessen expectation.

Two or three of the "Tabloids" will sometimes entirely relieve coughs that have long resisted treatment with ordinary remedies.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per doz. Retail prices, 6d. and 1s. each.

VOICE "TABLOIDS."

Composed of COCAINE, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax.

Impart a clear and silvery tone to the voice. Easily

retained in the mouth while singing or speaking. Now used by the leading singers and public speakers throughout the world.

DIRECTIONS.—A single "Tabloid" may be slowly dissolved in the mouth to remove huskiness or hoarseness.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, with blue silk labels, at 8s. and 16s. per dozen. Retail prices, 1s. and 2s. per box.

SAL PRUNELLA "TABLOIDS."

(NITRATE OF POTASH.)

"A popular remedy, sometimes successful in mild cases of incipient inflammatory sore throat, is a small piece of nitre allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth" (Waring).

DIRECTIONS.—One or more (5 gr.) "Tabloids" should be dissolved slowly in the mouth for the local effect.

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HAZELINE.

This drug is highly commended by the British Medical Association's Committee on Therapeutics. Hazeline, being prepared from the fresh green twigs, contains all the valuable volatile principles of the plant Witch Hazel, and is much more uniform and reliable in its action than are the tinctures, fluid extracts, &c., prepared from the dried bark.

DIRECTIONS.—In catarrh or cold in the head, may be sniffed up the nostrils with an equal part of tepid water.

Dose for irritated or inflamed throat and lungs, half to one teaspoonful occasionally.

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Witch Hazel Plant.

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"The neutral vapour of Chloride of Ammonium removes unhealthy and offensive secretions, and restores the long diseased or weakened nasal and respiratory mucous membrane to a healthy state, so that in cases of catarrh, where thickening, induration, and irritation exist, a most decided



improvement is brought about in a short time." In "throat-cough," pharyngeal irritation, and relaxation and weakness of the throat, it acts as a most effective alterative and tonic to the mucous membrane.

Note.—This is the only Inhaler affording absolutely neutral vapour of Ammonium Chloride, which acts as a useful stimulating expectorant.

Dr. SMYLY, Ex-Pres. Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"It is the best Inhaler for Chloride of Ammonium I have met with."

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STROPHANTHUS

(AFRICAN ARROW POISON).



*Strophanthus
hispidus seed.*

The value of this as a diuretic and cardiac tonic has been fully confirmed since its introduction to the profession by us. Most unfortunately, several useless substitutes have been placed in the London Drug Market from time to time, notably amongst others, the *Holarrhena antidysenterica*; still there appears to be an adequate supply of the true *Strophanthus hispidus* seeds. The desirability of supplying a *standardized* preparation of such a toxic drug as *Strophanthus* is understood by most pharmacists. The Tinct. *Strophanthi* (B., W. & Co.) is prepared from the seeds originally experimented with by Professor Fraser, and is of standardized strength 1 in 20. The preparations usually prescribed are this Tincture and the Tabloids (each containing two minims of the Tincture).

Strophanthus Tincture (B., W. & Co.) supplied to the Trade in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. and 1-oz. bottles, at 4s. and 6s. per doz.; 1-lb. bottles, 6s. each. Tabloids (containing two minims of Tincture in each) are the safest and most convenient form for administration. Bottles of 50, at 8s. 6d. per doz; 100, at 16s. per doz. Above prices subject to usual Discount.

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CIRCULARS TO THE TRADE.

Firms who wish to address chemists and druggists throughout the British Empire in the most effective manner should apply to the Publisher of this journal for particulars of our Winter Issue, which will be published on January 31, 1891, and in which we shall be prepared to stitch 11,000 circulars. This offers an excellent opportunity for profitable advertising.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA ADDITIONS.

Copies of this work will be sent to any chemist, from our office, post free, on receipt of the published price, 1s.



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.O.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of *three* salts of common occurrence. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination; its constituents are to be detected, and all other substances proved absent.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture will be received up to Wednesday, January 21, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, January 31. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected, distinguishing any which may be regarded as accidental impurities.

REPORTS.

The powder distributed for analysis in December consisted of two parts of bismuth subnitrate, two parts of mercuric chloride, and one part of antimony oxychloride. Calculated to 100 parts the constituents of the mixture were as follows:—

Bi	27.46
Hg	29.52
Sh	14.06
NO ₃	8.10
Cl	14.58
O	3.93
H ₂ O	2.35
	<hr/>
	100.00

There were only twenty-five reports sent in though over sixty samples were distributed: probably many contributors found the analysis a rather troublesome one. Seven students failed to detect antimony, six failed to detect the nitric radicle, and three were unable to ascertain the presence of bismuth. The other constituents of the mixture were detected in every case.

The three metallic radicles constituted 71 per cent. by weight of the whole mixture. These elements all belonged to the group precipitated from an acid solution by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the chief difficulty in this analysis was to precipitate the three thoroughly. Owing to the presence of bismuth and antimony, it was not easy to obtain a clear hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder in a reasonably dilute condition; and if the solution was not sufficiently dilute, complete precipitation with sulphuretted hydrogen was impossible. It was not necessary that the solution which was to be submitted to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen should be perfectly clear: the presence of bismuth was, or at least ought to have been, ascertained in the preliminary examination; therefore the cause of the turbidity which resulted from diluting the acid solution was known. The best plan was to dilute the solution to a reasonable extent, disregard the turbidity, and pass sulphuretted hydrogen through the liquid. The basic salt, to which the turbidity was due, was rapidly decomposed by the sulphuretted hydrogen, and complete precipitation was ensured. It was easy to tell when the precipitation was complete: all that was necessary was to filter a portion of the liquid, dilute the filtrate a little, and pass sulphuretted hydrogen through it.

If no further precipitation took place it was evident that the gas had been used in sufficient quantity. If, on the contrary, the filtrate gave a further precipitate, it was manifest that it was necessary to continue passing the gas through the solution some time longer. It is true that experience enables one to tell when a reagent has been used in sufficient quantity without going to this trouble, but experience is precisely what the student lacks, so the trouble is unavoidable. The use of an insufficient quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen and the use of that reagent with a solution containing too much free acid are common sources of error, and the student who has learned to avoid these difficulties has made real progress in the practice of analytical chemistry.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to
A. E. LEIGHTON, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster.

The Second Prize has been awarded to
JOHN WILSON, 6 The Grove, Leytonstone.

Marks Awarded for Analyses:

A. E. Leighton (1st prize) ..	100	A. V. Heanley	80
John Wilson (2nd prize) ..	99	AgBr.	80
A. G. Hendry	98	A. Howard	80
Dispenser, Leith	98	A. Shaw	80
Walton Porter	97	William Winton	75
Mel	97	Incertus	75
A. M. S.	97	J. T. Bowker	75
Tartar	96	Hydroxyl	70
Ebro	96	Neidon	70
Tongn	96	M. F. C. S.	70
E. Bell	95	Kilie	65
Jnnior	95	Ut Luerer Couor	60
J. C.	90		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

WALTON PORTER.—You have the merit of being the only student who ascertained the precise form in which the antimony was present.

MEL.—The acidulous radicles required more exhaustive treatment.

J. C.—The first indication of a nitrate was in the preliminary examination. When the dry powder was heated in a tube, reddish nitrous fumes were evolved. Possibly you did not continue the boiling with sodium carbonate long enough; this, however, was not the proper method to employ for the separation of the heavy metals in this case, though it gave a satisfactory result so far as the detection of the nitrate was concerned.

A. V. HEANLEY.—The smell of sulphurous anhydride is so characteristic that it ought to be impossible for you to mistake any other gas for it. You observe that the powder was insoluble in water. If you had evaporated some of the water that you supposed had not dissolved anything, you would have found that a considerable part of the powder had entered in solution. Tests of solubility are always important, and should be made with care.

AGBR.—The incrustation obtained when the powder was heated on charcoal was not all white; the less volatile part—that near the heated mass—was orange-yellow while hot, and lemon-yellow when cold. The latter tint was not easily observed by artificial light.

A. HOWARD.—The beads you obtained when you heated the powder on charcoal consisted chiefly of bismuth, as, under the circumstances, the greater part of the antimony was volatilised. It is remarkable that the solution which ought to have contained the bismuth gave no precipitate with either ammonia or sulphuretted hydrogen.

A. SHAW.—It must be assumed that the antimonious sulphide was dissolved by ammonium sulphide, and you either mistook the colour of the precipitate produced by hydrochloric acid or you failed to employ enough of it.

W. WINTON.—The behaviour of the powder when heated was quite inconsistent with the presence of a tartrate. The flame colouration was much bluer than that of potassium.

INCERTUS.—The fact that you obtained a precipitate with ammonium sulphide, although no member of the iron group was present, shows that you had not used enough sulphuretted hydrogen. This omission vitiated the remainder of the analysis.

J. T. BOWKER.—It is difficult to say what it was that you precipitated with ammonium carbonate, as it is not clear from your report what solution you were examining.

HYDROXYL.—The powder was completely dissolved by dilute hydrochloric acid with the aid of heat, provided the acid was not too dilute. The fusion with an alkaline carbonate was quite unnecessary; it greatly complicated the analysis. The reactions which you attributed to aluminium were due to antimony.

NEIDON.—The change of colour which the powder underwent when heated was important. The orange-yellow colour when hot, becoming lemon-yellow when cold, is characteristic of bismuthous oxide. You did not use enough sulphuretted hydrogen, or you would not have subsequently obtained a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen.

M. F. C. S.—You seem to have assumed that as bismuth was detected in the black precipitate no other metal need be sought for in it. It would appear that you added each group reagent to a fresh portion of the original solution, instead of employing the filtrate or solution from the previous group reagent.

KILIE.—The odour evolved when the powder was heated with sodium carbonate did not in the least resemble the garlic odour of arsenic. When the dry powder was heated in a tube red nitrous fumes were evolved, suggesting a nitrate. When you obtained the black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen you proceeded to apply a number of tests to fresh portions of the original solution, in order to discover what the black precipitate was due to. This was a highly unscientific method. You should have examined the black precipitate itself, and endeavoured to isolate each of the sulphides which it contained.

UT LUERER COUOR.—As this was essentially a sulphuretted-hydrogen exercise, you had very little chance when you ran short of that savory reagent. The exhaustion of your supply of test tubes completed the disaster. The railway strike has indeed been far reaching in its effects.

Metropolitan Reports.

FIRE.—The Liquor Carnis Company suffered considerable injury to their offices and laboratories by the fire which occurred on the premises below theirs on January 9, but it has not interfered with the conduct of their business.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting next week (Thursday) there will be a discussion on "Is the Position of the Chemist's Assistant Improving?" Chair to be taken at 8.30 P.M. precisely.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—An extra meeting of the London section will be held in the Chemical Society's rooms, Burlington House, on Monday, January 19, at 8 P.M., when Mr. J. Alfred Wanklyn will read a paper "On the Constitution of Butter," and Mr. Watson Smith one on "Some Experiments on the Cyanide Process for the Extraction of Gold from Low-grade Gold Ores."

CHEMISTRY FOR THE PEOPLE.—A number of gentlemen in Shoreditch who are interested in the educational welfare of that district have made arrangements for a course of ten popular lectures on "The Chemistry of Every-day Life," to be given in the Town Hall. In order that no one should be excluded by inability to purchase tickets, residents in Haggerston, Hoxton, and Shoreditch can obtain free tickets of admission. It is the first time that an attempt has been made in the district to secure so large a popular audience for a consecutive course of ten lectures. Mr. Stuart, M.P., is to take the chair at the first lecture, on January 19.

IMPURE TARTARIC ACID.—At the fortnightly meeting of the St. Saviour's Board of Works, the analyst (Mr. Bodmer) presented his quarterly report. He stated that besides dealing with a large number of articles of food, he had included some of chemicals and drugs. All the articles which had come under his notice had proved satisfactory, with the exception of two samples of tartaric acid, which showed distinct signs of the presence of lead. The proportion, however, was only about $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain to 1 lb., and was not sufficient to be injurious to health, but still its presence was not desirable. He did not think it was a case of adulteration, but would suggest that the presence of the lead was probably due to want of care in the preparation of the acid.

ADULTERATED CITRIC ACID.—At the meeting of the Clerkenwell Vestry on January 8, the clerk (Mr. Robert Paget) read a report from the vestry's solicitor with regard to persons who had been summoned before the local magistrates for selling adulterated goods. One item referred to the sale of citric acid by a chemist. Mr. O'Connor (a teetotaler) thought the prosecution should never have been taken out seeing that the adulteration was so small. Mr. Robson: And proved to have been the consequence of an accident in manufacture. The Clerk: Yes; it was a very small matter indeed. Mr. Weston (who had urged the vestry on several occasions to take chemists and druggists' samples for analysis) remarked, with emphasis, to Mr. O'Connor: You have the satisfaction of partaking of the stuff, because it is largely used in ginger beer. (Laughter.)

ALLEGED POISONOUS POWDERS.—On December 13 we published a report of an inquest held at Bethnal Green touching the death of James Tidmarsh, aged two years and seven months, the son of a carman, of Wellington Road. After hearing the evidence, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to allow an analysis of the stomach and one of the powders to be made. Dr. T. Stevenson attended at the resumed inquiry on Tuesday last, January 13, and read his report on the analysis. He found traces of calomel in the stomach and liver, but the whole did not amount to more than half a grain. The powders contained calomel, sugar, and starch, with a trace of carmine as colouring matter. In the powders there was approximately only 6 per cent. of calomel. In answer to the coroner, Dr. Stevenson said he had known calomel to produce excessive purgation in children, but it rarely did so. Children could stand a great deal of calomel without serious harm. Three grains would be a full dose for a child of the age of deceased, but it certainly would not be a dangerous dose. He found in the body less than one grain. The coroner, in the course of summing up the evidence, said that Mr. Barnard, the chemist who supplied the powder, had testified to the fact that he had in one of his shops alone sold over 200,000 of such powders in rather more than twenty years. The jury considered there was not sufficient evidence to show how death was caused, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

CHEMIST AND DOCTOR.—In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, the action of Burton v. Knowles came before his honour Judge Bayley, on a judgment summons. The defendant is a medical man, in practice at Folkestone, and the debt was for drugs, &c., arising out of a partnership transaction. In November last the defendant was before the court in respect to the same debt, and, his means having been gone into, his honour made an order for payment by instalments of 10% a month. Only one instalment had been paid, and the process of the court was now sought to enforce the payment of the further instalments due. Plaintiff's solicitor said the defendant was well known in Folkestone, where he had an extensive practice, his income, according to his own account, being about 500% a-year; and besides that his wife had a private income of 170% a-year. This was the third judgment against defendant in respect of this debt. It was only after his honour made an order for the defendant's committal that the last instalment was paid. The defendant addressed the court, stating that he was only making 200% a-year, and he asked that the order should be reduced to 5% a month. Cross-examined, he said his wife's income was 165%, and out of his own income he had to maintain two expensive boys. In reply to the question—"Don't you ride steeplechases at Folkestone, Mr. Knowles?" defendant said: I do not see what that has to do with the case, your honour. Plaintiff's Solicitor: But as a fact, now, don't you? Defendant: No. The plaintiff was sworn upon this point, and said: I know that a Folkestone paper asserted that Dr. Knowles rode a steeplechase for 5%, and that he lost, and also that he paid the money. (Laughter.) His honour said under all the circumstances he would grant the defendant's request, and reduce the order to 5% a month.

THE CHEMISTS' BALL.—Last Wednesday evening was an occasion of more than ordinary interest, since the institution this year completed a term of existence extending over a quarter of a century. The Portman Rooms, Baker Street, were, as usual, the scene of the terpsichorean festivities, and the arrangements were under the direction of Mr. H. A.

Thomas, on whose management the affair reflected great credit. The attendance this year reached the respectable total of 212, which is 42 in excess of last year, and nearly exactly the same as in 1889. In the absence of Mr. Car-teighe, through unforeseen circumstances, Professor J. Attfield occupied the chair. The genial professor found ample material for an interesting speech in relating the history of the ball, specially referring to its inauguration in the laboratory, in 1867, by himself and a company of students. For the first eight or ten years he had been chairman of the hall. In proposing the usual toast, "Success to the Chemists' Annual Ball," followed by three cheers for the ladies, Prof. Attfield observed that, having completed one period of twenty-five years they were ready to commence another. During the twenty-four years 497% 18s. 6d. had been contributed to the Benevolent Fund, and they hoped that night to bring this amount up to 500 guineas, even if they had to draw upon the reserve fund of about 100%. As specially loyal in supporting the ball, he mentioned Mrs. Attfield, Mrs. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. W. Martin, Mr. Greenish and family, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Martindale. Besides the good work done in connection with the Benevolent Fund, the ball was also a potent agent in the promotion of goodwill and fellowship among the London pharmacists. Mr. Martin proposed the "Health of Dr. and Mrs. Attfield," to which the professor suitably responded. After supper, dancing was resumed, and kept up with unflagging animation till an early hour.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening, January 8, a musical and social evening was held by the members and friends of this association, Mr. Henry S. Wellcome presiding. There was a very long and interesting programme arranged, which, unfortunately, had to be considerably curtailed owing to the late hour at which the proceedings commenced. Mr. E. Richards, the financial secretary, in a pleasant little speech, introduced the chairman as a representative of a firm who had always shown themselves to be warm friends and supporters of the association, and during the past year, in the absence of any member to carry off the prizes offered by them, they had very generously presented a handsome hookcase to the society. Mr. Wellcome, speaking on behalf of his firm, said they were well repaid in the fact of its being of use to the members, and it would always be a pleasure to them at any time to respond to any little call that was made; indeed, the society might always rely in finding a friend in them. (Applause.) It was with a feeling of regret he had to announce that, owing to severe illness, Mr. A. W. Hearon was not able to be present. The first business of the evening was to ask for any new names for membership; and in mentioning this he would like to say that the society deserved the support of every chemist's assistant, and every chemist who employed an assistant, and, indeed, of everyone associated with the profession. It was a society that could not help being of great value to assistants in bringing them together for social intercourse. The programme of the present session contained a great deal that was very encouraging, and the discussions that follow the reading of the papers must prove both interesting and instructive, and could not but be of benefit to all. He would strongly urge upon all the advantage of carrying out original research, and of keeping up their studies even after leaving the pharmaceutical schools, and especially of prosecuting experiments, and everything of that kind, for original work would always repay all their trouble. Mr. Wellcome also stated that the Junior Pharmacy ball is fixed for Wednesday, February 4. The programme of the evening was then taken up, Mr. W. J. Petty acting as accompanist.

MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING.—The birth of this work is at a happy moment for its popularity. At the present time there is a decided wave of favour for anything that looks to testing medicines. The title would sell the book, even if the text was faulty. Fortunately, the author has succeeded in giving a valuable contribution for the use of pharmacists wherever the British Pharmacopœia is in authority. That substantial old English pharmaceutical journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, is to be congratulated upon its work in the interest of the profession, the publication of the volume before us being but one of many ways in which its influence has become apparent.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

AT THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION in Birmingham, on Tuesday, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Thompson, there were fifteen candidates, including two ladies.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY'S laboratories are now under the direction of Mr. J. Barclay, B.Sc., and Mr. Cripps, F.I.C. Mr. Featherstone is on the Continent, engaged in special business for the firm.

IN THESE DAYS OF CHEAPNESS, a remark by Mr. Bostock Hill anent medical officers and their salaries is of interest. Before a meeting of these gentlemen he said that he thought 3*l.* per annum was the smallest sum paid, but lately he had found out that there was one district in England where the medical officer was paid 8*s.* for his year's work. This information created much laughter.

BRIGHTON.

THE JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY signalled its advent into existence by a dinner, held on January 8, at Booth's Restaurant. Mr. Marshall Leigh presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. A. P. Nosworthy, the first President of the Junior Society. Between twenty and thirty gentlemen were present, including several chemists in business. Among the toasts proposed during the evening, Mr. H. Kilby Pears submitted the Pharmaceutical Society. He assured the meeting that if the older members of the trade had worked together as they, the younger members, did, their condition to-day, from a legislative point of view, would have been much better than it is. The chairman, in responding, said it was a good sign that the younger members of the trade took an interest in the work of the Pharmaceutical Society. It had a record of fifty years, and he could say that, whatever were its mistakes, his *confrères* were actuated by purity of motive and desire to assist every chemist. The lack of unity of action on the part of chemists was the weak point; but he maintained the Society had done good work, some of which he narrated. It had to do unpopular as well as popular work. Was the Society fulfilling the just expectations of chemists? Competition was very keen now, but he did not think chemists were worse off than the general community. They were, however, asking for protection against a class of people who were forming bogus companies—men who, having failed in their Minor examinations, gathered unto themselves other spirits like unto them—(laughter)—and started limited liability companies under the style of "drug stores," &c. They evaded the personal qualification provided by the Pharmacy Act by employing a registered assistant. Chemists very naturally, having had to undergo hard work in passing examinations, complained of this state of things, and insisted that there should be a clause remedying the evil. Mr. Carteighe had promised to visit Brighton on January 29, and would speak upon this subject. (Applause.) Mr. Leigh concluded with some references to the clauses of the Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Willis Bailey proposed "The Employers," for whom Mr. W. W. Savage responded. "The Junior Association" was toasted from the chair, and Mr. Molesworthy replied. Several of the members gave songs in the course of the evening.

EXETER.

PHARMACY BILL.—A meeting of the Chemists' Association of this city was held on Wednesday evening at Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co.'s to consider the proposed Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill. Those present included Mr. Henry Gadd (in the chair), Messrs. J. H. Lake, D. Reid, Fouraker, J. J. O. Evans (Teignmouth), Bartlett, Lemmon, H. W. Harris, and P. F. Rowsell. The subject was introduced by a paper

read by Mr. Harris, whose object was, he said, to collect and summarise the various opinions which have been reported in the journals both for and against the measure. He found that greater dissatisfaction existed at what are considered omissions from the Bill than with what is embodied in it. As to the latter, it is difficult to conceive what could be urged by objectors, unless it be the stock argument of too many in our day. Things are very well as they are, and what was good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us and our children. He would not insult the company by supposing that anyone present regarded matters in that light. After referring favourably to the several clauses of the Bill, he said the fault generally found with it is that it does not put a stop to the dispensing of medicines and sale of poisons by co-operative societies. To effect this is undoubtedly the desire of us all; but the question which divides us is—Have we the power to bring it about? Those who have had the largest experience in parliamentary matters, and are most likely to estimate aright the amount of antagonism likely to be evoked, consider that such an attempt would not only be unsuccessful in itself, but would greatly jeopardise the whole Bill, especially when it does not receive the support of the entire trade. On the other hand, some whose opinions carry much weight say that without this feature the Bill will not satisfy the bulk of chemists, and that it is the duty of the Council to try at any hazard to prevent the evasion of the law so largely practised by the farce of so-called co-operation. To reconcile these opposing views the excellent suggestion has been made that the Bill should be presented to Parliament as it is in the first instance, leaving the dangerous element to be introduced as an amendment at the second reading or in committee. Organisation could be everywhere formed for the purpose of bringing all possible pressure to bear on members of Parliament as soon as this matter is brought forward, and should the attempt to incorporate it in the Bill fail, the latter need not suffer in consequence. He also advocated the abolition of the so-called "widows clause," and concluded by moving—

That this meeting approves of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill proposed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and accords the measure its hearty support.

Messrs. Lemmon and Evans spoke in favour of the resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

MANCHESTER.

MR. W. SCOTT BROWN.—Hearing a report that the much-esteemed head of the firm of Jewsbury and Brown, pharmaceutical chemists, was seriously ill, our correspondent made inquiry, and learned that there was no foundation for the report. Mr. Brown is unhappily very deaf, and he has, no doubt, had his endurance put to a severe test by the wintry weather of the past few weeks, but he is, to all outward appearance, as well now as he has been for some years. Mr. Brown has been the President of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association for many years, but it is a long time since he was last seen at one of its meetings.

MYNSHULL'S CHARITY.—A handsome new building, bearing the name of Mynshull House, has just been erected in Catcaton Street. It is being let for shops and offices. On the freestone front of the premises there appears the following inscription:—"Thomas Mynshull, an apothecary of this town, bequeathed this property to trustees to apprentice poor, sound, and healthful boys of Manchester in honest labour and employment." On one side of this inscription appears the date and place of Mynshull's birth, and, on the other, the date and place of his death. The building is on the site of two messuages, given by Mr. Mynshull in 1689 for the purpose indicated in the inscription. In 1804 their annual value was 58*l.*, but now they are likely to have a gross annual value of about 150*l.* Mynshull was the uncle of Milton's third wife, and the grandfather of Thomas Mynshull, whose widow married Coruet Aytoun, better known as Spanking Roger. He was also one of the thirty-two "despicable earthworms," "matchless in their treachery,"

and setting the devil a copy of villany," who engaged the services of the faithful, but ill-tempered, Colonel Rosworm, for the defence of Manchester against the forces of Lord Strange.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting held on Wednesday evening a paper on "Pulverisation," by Mr. G. Chapman, was read, and the discussion which followed was so prolonged that, upon the motion of the secretary, communications by Messrs. P. Bell and T. S. Herd were held over till a future meeting. At the meeting on Wednesday Mr. T. Oliver Mawson, hon. president, will read a paper on "How Plants Grow."

SHEFFIELD.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening Mr. G. A. Grierson, F.L.S., delivered a lecture to this Society on "Digestion." The lecturer first spoke of the processes by which food is rendered fit for use by a living organism, and by a series of analogies showed that it is as true of animals as of plants that the food must be dissolved before it can be converted into tissue. He defined digestion as a combined mechanical and chemical process, this enabling him to give a very interesting description of the physiology of digestion. Under the chemical part of the subject a full account was given of the different digestive ferments and their action. Experiments were shown illustrating the action of pepsin on albumen and of malt extract and pancreatic essence on starch. The passage of peptones and the saccharine products of starch digestion through membranes was also proved by experiment. In speaking of the manufacture of pepsin the lecturer referred to the numerous processes which had appeared from time to time, most of which were wrong in principle, their products being simply albumenoid bodies contaminated by a trace of pepsin. The most rational published process was that of Chassaing, which consisted in the evaporation at a very low temperature of purified aqueous extracts of pigs' stomachs. The author of this process has not published complete details as to the methods by which the purification and evaporation are accomplished. In testing pepsin, the lecturer said, the readiest and most reliable process was the one which he uses himself, and has recommended from time to time (see our issue of November 15, 1890). In testing the amyolytic power of malt extract and pancreatic essence the necessity for using only arrowroot or potato starch was dwelt on. His own experiments confirmed those of Cripps in this matter. A good extract of malt or of pancreas should convert its own weight of either of these starches in ten minutes. As bearing on this important point he was at present engaged on a series of experiments on the digestibility of different starches under varying conditions. The existence in the ferment-secreting glands of *zymogens*, or mothers of ferment, was referred to as a fact of great interest. The presence of such in the pancreas had been established, and the lecturer had confirmed by experiment the existence in the stomach of the pig of a *pepsinogen*, or propepsin.

WORTHING.

MEASLES AND PROSPERITY.—Even the salubrious borough of Worthing is having its share of epidemic. It is now in the throes of a measles scare. Owing to the marvellous rapidity with which the disease has spread the whole of the schools in the borough, both week-day and Sunday, have been hastily closed. Naturally the chemists are sharing, to some extent, the high pressure at which the medical men are being worked. Most of the local pharmacists seem to have had a very busy winter, and additions and alterations to business premises are quite the order of the day. Mr. Frost, of the Bridge Pharmacy, has just completed a very handsome shop-front, which, with its commanding situation near the railway bridge, has a very good effect.

IRELAND.

ANALYSING THE DRUGS FOR PAUPERS.—At a recent meeting of the Donegal Board of Guardians the clerk read a report from Mr. John F. Hodges, analyst, Belfast, stating that he had submitted to analysis the seven samples of medicine forwarded to him, and found all the samples of standard quality, with the exception of the compound tincture of camphor, in the preparation of which a weaker spirit than directed by the Pharmacopœia had been used. All the samples were better than supplied to many unions. Professor Rogers also enclosed his bill for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, cost of analyses. Considerable discussion arose as to the manner in which the Local Government Board and their inspector had forced this unnecessary expenditure upon the guardians. Ultimately it was resolved, "That, inasmuch as the Local Government Board caused the guardians to incur what is now proved to be an absolutely unnecessary expenditure, we respectfully request the Local Government Board to refund to the rates the amount of the analyst's bill."

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

THE CARTEIGHE MEETING on Tuesday is to be held in the Town Hall at 3 P.M. Mr. Carteighe has promised to attend the assistants' conversazione, which is to be held in the evening. He is to address the Aberdeen Assistants' Association on the previous night.

EDINBURGH.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS now attending the university here number 1,979.

FORTUNATE IN THESE TIMES—Through the death of his father-in-law, a partner in one of the leading local firms will shortly enjoy the benefits pertaining to a fourth share of an estate worth about 70,000*l.*

MR. CARTEIGHE has accepted an invitation to dinner with the pharmacists of Edinburgh and district on Wednesday evening, January 21. The dinner is to be in the Royal Hotel, Princes Street, at 6.30. The chair will be taken by Mr. William Gilmour, F.R.S.E., chairman of the Scottish Executive, and Mr. James R. Young, J.P., will officiate as croupier.

EXCITING!—There is considerable enthusiasm regarding the meeting of the trade on Friday, January 23, at which Mr. Carteighe is to be present. Even the outsiders are moved with the intention of attending. Next week promises to be a busy one in Edinburgh in pharmaceutical affairs. The Carteighe dinner on Wednesday evening, chemists' ball on Thursday night, and the meeting of the trade on Friday is enough for a week. Since the Glasgow meeting is "off" there is a prospect of seeing the President in a new capacity in these regions. Should he turn up at the assembly rooms on Thursday, the stewards will give him "the pick of the partners," and a reel that will make his head "dirl."

SOCIAL GATHERINGS—Last Friday evening the assistants of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s wholesale department, South Canongate, held their third annual social gathering in the Central Halls, Nicolson Street. A company, numbering about sixty, which included Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Dr. and Mrs. Inglis Clark, and Mr. D. B. Dott, sat down to tea, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dick. When that was over, the chairman made a brief speech, the tables were removed, and a varied programme of songs (including a song by Mrs. Inglis Clark, with 'cello obligato by Dr. Clark), recitations, instrumental music, and dancing was gone through, lasting till half-past four, when the company broke up. Mr. Lionel L. Lindsay presided at the piano, and Mr. James Lamb was master of ceremonies. A very tastefully-printed programme was in use on the occasion.

The annual social gathering of the employes of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co. took place in the Albion Hall, Hamilton Place, on Friday evening, January 9. Dancing was commenced shortly after nine o'clock, Mr. W. R. Cunningham successfully performing the duties of M.C. Later in the evening the company adjourned for supper, which was presided over by Mr. Mackenzie, the manager of the firm, and

subsequently the company resumed dancing, which was kept up with great spirit till the early morning.

GLASGOW.

ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The sixth meeting of the session was held on the 7th inst., when Prof. Thos. King Anderson's College Medical School, delivered a lecture on "Economic Botany." Opening with the remark that hitherto botanists had bestowed such scant attention on the subject that if it was mentioned at all it was merely in an incidental way, so that even in these days of specialised knowledge no text-book of economic botany had appeared, Prof. King added that, as far as the medicinal properties of plants were concerned, this result was largely due to the wild extravagancies of the so-called herbalists who mixed up astrological and folk-lore nonsense so intimately with what little sound information they did impart that, until recently, scientific men were afraid to give any opinion as to the therapeutical virtues of plants in case they might be confounded with those ignorant impostors. A friend of his own, a distinguished Glasgow botanist, always maintained strict silence on this point for the reason just stated. That the belief in herbalism was not yet exploded was shown by the fact that Culpepper and Gerard still found credulous readers. Economic botany had to do more with the product of the plant than with the processes by which that product is finally applied to various uses. To take the case of Peruvian bark, while it might be stated that it yielded certain alkaloids, the chemistry of the mode of extraction, &c., need not be described. Bearing these limitations in mind, they might classify economic substances of vegetable origin under (1) food-stuffs, (2) drugs, (3) commercial products. Each of these divisions was of course subdivisible. Taking grains and legumes as typical classes of human food-stuffs, the lecturer went on to give an interesting account of the so-called buckwheat, lentils, haricot and other beans, samples of each being handed round for inspection. Prof. King quoted as evidence of the antiquity of the use of lentils Jacob's dish of pottage, and the passage from the Book of Daniel, in which the lentils were said to have "made them fair, and their faces to shine." A description of maté, or Paraguay tea, followed, and this was strongly recommended from personal experience by the lecturer, who exhibited the small infusion-calabash and straining-sucker used in South America to drink it with, and a mounted specimen of the variety of brassica which is pronounced by the best botanical authorities to be the common ancestral stock of all the forms of the cabbage. Prof. King concluded with a highly instructive exposition of the sources and characteristics of vegetable fibres used for rope-spinning, weaving, &c., including jute, hemp, so-called Manilla hemp, aloes, fibre and rope, &c. Prof. King was enthusiastically thanked.

THE CARTEIGHE VISIT—A COLLAPSE.—The arrangements for a meeting to hear Mr. Carteighe expound the Pharmacy Bill have broken down. When, a few months ago, it became known that the President intended to be present at the examinations in Edinburgh next week, and also that he was willing to address meetings in the principal centres on the draft Pharmacy Bill, it was tacitly agreed that he should be invited to speak at a meeting in Glasgow. In due time an informal intimation to this effect reached Mr. Carteighe, and in drawing up the plan of campaign for Scotland a place was reserved for Glasgow. About three weeks since a meeting convened by Mr. Kinninmont was held to consider what arrangements, if any, should be made to bring Mr. Carteighe to Glasgow. Circulars had been sent to most of the local druggists, but only thirteen appeared at the meeting, and the prevailing spirit of the occasion was certainly not enthusiastic. After some hesitation a committee of sixteen was appointed, including the thirteen present and three members elected in absence. The committee was called together towards the end of last week, when six out of the sixteen attended. Five of the six strenuously maintained that under the circumstances further action would be preposterous, and it was agreed that Mr. Carteighe should be apprised that, as unfortunately the hour of the meeting prescribed by him—namely, 7 P.M.—was unsuitable, the committee regretted very much that they could not avail themselves of his kind offer. This was the euphemistic

way in which the Glasgow druggists told Mr. Carteighe that they did not want him and are utterly indifferent to the merits or demerits of the draft Pharmacy Bill. Persons of a sanguine temperament may infer from the situation that the trade in Glasgow is at any rate passively acquiescent in the aggressive policy of the Pharmaceutical Society; but those intimately connected with the course of affairs here sketched affirm that the whole tone and temper of the different consultations were strongly hostile to that policy, although indifference seems to be a queer way of showing animus. Glasgow's latest divergence is not likely to heighten Mr. Carteighe's friendliness herewards.

We received a telegram from Glasgow on Thursday stating that since the result narrated above had been arrived at further discussions had taken place, and it had been resolved to hold the meeting after all. Consequently, arrangements have been made for a meeting at the Waterloo Rooms on Thursday next, at 6.30 P.M. Mr. Robert McAdam will be the chairman.

INVERNESS.

FOOD AND ITS DIGESTION were dealt with so successfully by Dr. Maeritclie at the meeting of the Inverness Chemists' Assistants' Association on Monday that the doctor has been asked to repeat it to a larger audience.

General and Foreign News.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—Mary Ellen Lee, daughter of a hosiery manufacturer at Wigston, died last week from the effects of about an egg-cupful of carbolic acid, taken, the jury believed, in a fit of temporary insanity.

THEFT OF PLATINUM APPARATUS.—A theft of platinum apparatus, consisting of a funnel, a slab, and two small dishes, is reported from the laboratory of the Technical High School at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. A Vienna chemist is suspected of being the culprit.

IMPORTING RISKS.—A ship arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, in November with a cargo of salt in bags and arsenical sheep-dip in iron cases. One of the cases was stove in during the voyage, and some of the salt sacks were broken. Somebody happened to notice that the arsenic had got distributed among the salt, and the salt was carried out to sea and thrown overboard.

NOT EVEN AQUA PURA.—At the Hastings Borough Police Court on January 8, a gentleman visitor made a statement before the magistrates to the effect that he was ordered to take a certain medicine, and purchased a bottle at a local chemist's. On opening the bottle, however, he found that it was empty. He had asked the chemist in question to change it or refund the money, but he refused to do either. The mayor told the applicant that if he wished to pursue the matter further he would have to take it to the county court.

HIGHER WAGES IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE.—With the commencement of the present year those engaged at the chemical-works of Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.), Northwich, have received an advance of wages. A little over twelve months ago the eight-hours movement was introduced, and those engaged, in consequence of the four hours less work per day, had a slight reduction made in their rate of remuneration. Now the payments formerly in existence have been renewed, or an increase granted of fully 10 per cent. all round.

LINIMENT FOR RUM.—John Summers, a labourer, 74 years of age, residing at Cawthorne, near Barnsley, came home from his work at mid-day. His wife left him in the house to go to Barnsley, telling him there was a sup of rum in a bottle on the table, and he was to drink it before going to work. Her daughter had got some liniment for a sore throat, to use externally. This she kept in a similar bottle. Deceased drank what he supposed to be rum, and when she came back he was dead. Verdict, "Died from drinking liniment instead of rum."

A GERMAN PHARMACIST IN ZANZIBAR.—The first German pharmacy has recently been opened in Zanzibar,

with branch establishments in Dar-es-Salaam and Bagoniozo. This is the first genuinely European pharmacy in Zanzibar, five of the eight previously existing establishments being owned by Indians or Parsee medical practitioners, and three by Indo-Portuguese, the European practitioners having hitherto done their own dispensing. The proprietor of the new pharmacy combines with his business mineral water, oil-pressing, and a paint-making works.

MANUFACTURE OF COCAINE IN INDIA.—In August last, according to the *Madras Mail*, the Government botanist was directed to report upon the feasibility of manufacturing hydrochlorate of cocaine in the Madras Presidency. From his answer it appears that there would be no difficulty in manufacturing the alkaloid in the laboratory of the Madras Medical Department, but, as the annual demand for hydrochlorate of cocaine in the Presidency is estimated at only 4 lbs. 8 oz., the Government have decided not to try the experiment of manufacturing the alkaloid locally at present.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

MUNICIPAL GENEROSITY.—The Paris Municipal Council has voted a grant of 1,500f. to the Polyclinic, 500f. to the Free Dental School and Hospital, and 5,000f. to the street ambulances. This last institution has been found so useful, limited as it is, that it is hoped its service will be extended to the whole city.

DEATH OF DR. BAILLARGER.—The decease has been announced of Dr. Jules Gabriel François Baillarger, born in 1806, at Montbazou, a member of the Academy of Medicine, since 1847, and its President in 1878. He wrote on hallucinations, cretinism and goitre, pellagra, duplex madness; and anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system. In 1840 he was appointed physician to the Salpêtrière Hospital. In 1843 he founded the *Annales Médico-psychologiques*, a journal devoted to cerebral diseases, and still published.

IMPENDING END OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES.—According to a declaration made by the Minister of Finances before the Tariff Commission, the Government is, on February 1 next, to denounce all tariff treaties, even such of them as contain other clauses relating to navigation and industrial property. The Government will take no action in regard to commercial conventions containing only the clause of the most favoured nation. The minimum tariff will be granted to the nations concerned, as a return for a similar favour conceded by them to French citizens.

AN AMUSING REMINISCENCE.—Dr. G. Alphonso is responsible for the following anecdote:—At the Geneva Medical Congress in 1882, Pasteur gave a summary description of his process for attenuating viruses. A German physician, also a member of the Congress, took occasion to find fault with the French scientist for not giving a more explicit account of his method, hinting there was some voluntary reticence to keep the process a secret. And now it turns out that the fault-finder on that occasion was no other than Dr. Koch himself, who has not even given a summary description of his process.

CARELESSNESS OF A PHARMACIST.—A pharmacist in the Isère Department recently appeared before the Vienne Correctional Tribunal, charged with homicide through imprudence. In October last he delivered to Mlle. M—, for one of her neighbours, six papers of a fly-poison containing arsenic, and another paper of a powder to check lactation, destined for another person, Madame R—, desiring to wean her baby. None of the papers bearing any label, the messenger made a mistake and gave one of the fly-poison papers to Madame R—, who swallowed the contents in an infusion. The next day, the pharmacist, having been informed of the mistake, administered the proper antidote to the patient and tried to save her; but it was too late, as she died three days afterwards. The sentence on the pharmacist was 100f. fine for not properly labelling a poisonous preparation, 400f. for involuntary homicide, and 1,800f. damages.

DISTINCTIONS TO PHARMACISTS.—The usual January purple shower has fallen from the "Instruction Publique" Ministry, and in consequence a number of pharmaceutical buttonholes will henceforth bloom with violet-coloured rosettes or ribbons. The following have been promoted to the dignity of Officer of Public Instruction (purple rosette), Messrs. Guignard, professor of botany at the Paris College of Pharmacy; Gérard, a former lecturer at the same college; Battandier, professor at the Algiers School of Medicine and Pharmacy; and Capdeville, a pharmacist at Aix. The following have been created Officers of Academy (purple ribbon): Dr. Dorveaux, the Librarian of the Paris College of Pharmacy; Messrs. Astre, lecturer at the Montpellier College; Bouvy, Bordeaux; Dufilho, Saint-Cloud; Eberlin, Marseilles; Gigon, Paris; Grandin, professor at the Town School; Hariot, Méry-sur-Seine; Langlet, Saint-Quentin; Larrieu, Bagnères-de-Luchon; Leroty, Paris.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. KILNER BROS., King's Cross, London, have issued a new illustrated catalogue of mineral-water bottles, siphons, hoxes, and bottling machinery.

THE GUY'S TONIC COMPANY, of Ludgate Circus, are offering photographs of actresses on counter show-cards and effective circulars as advertising matter to chemists who will use them.

MR. FELIX BERGER, who has been engaged with Domeier & Co., and with drug houses on the Continent, has established himself at 7 Mark Lane as chemical merchant and foreign agent.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PATERSON & SONS, of Aberdeen, send us a copy of their annual catalogue. It is a handsome affair, with a fine engraving of the Aberdeen quay on the front cover.

THE "ALEXANDRA" DENTIFRICE COMPANY are issuing very pretty counter show-cards just now, with a life-like and artistic portrait of the Princess of Wales to draw attention to Dr. Ziemer's dentifrice. It is sure to be good for business wherever it is exhibited.

MESSRS. J. ORME & Co., of 65 Barbican, have published in a cloth-bound volume a most complete priced and illustrated catalogue of chemical, physical, optical, electric, and photographic apparatus. This is a useful hook for chemists who cultivate the scientific-instrument business.

A STYLISHLY-PRODUCED ALMANACK for 1891 has been issued by the firm of Thomas Holloway, of 78 New Oxford Street. The calendar is illustrated with floral illustrations, a portrait of the founder of the business, and pictures of the Royal Holloway College and the Holloway Sanatorium.

THE directors of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited) have declared a half-yearly interim dividend of 5 per cent., the same as last year, being 20s. per share, tax free, payable on February 14, to the proprietors registered on the company's books on February 7, and to holders of share warrants to bearer.

MESSRS. SEABURY & JOHNSON have found the business in linseed-meal poultice so attractive that they make an announcement this week of a great reduction in the price, which cannot fail to be appreciated by chemists. They have prepared their pretty little pocket calendar, which, no doubt, many chemists will have found useful.

SPRATTS PATENT (LIMITED) are issuing a very useful calendar for the year. Each month has a sheet to itself, and on each sheet is a figure of a typical dog, the "points" being discussed on the back of the sheet. In this way the mastiff, greyhound, fox terrier, St. Bernard, great Dane, bulldog, Newfoundland, pointer, Laverack setter, retriever, foxhound and collie are treated. Every one of these, judging from their fine condition, must have been fed on Spratts dog-hiscuits.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The following are the questions given at the examination held on Tuesday, January 13:—

LATIN.

(FROM 11 A.M. TO 12.30 P.M.)

I. For all Candidates. Translate into Latin:—

1. Antonius made laws for himself.
2. Nothing is more amiable than virtue.
3. Your father and I were elected consuls by the Roman people.
4. Caesar hastened into Italy with long marches.
5. Atticus used to praise Cicero because he had saved his country.

II. Translate into English either A (Caesar) or B (Virgil).

(Candidates were not allowed to attempt both Authors.)

A. CAESAR.

1. Ioterea ea legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex provincia convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum decem novem murum, in altitudinem pedum sedecim, fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, praecidia disponit, castralla communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies quam coostituerat cum legatis venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat, se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciā dare; et, si vim facere conentur, prohibitarum ostendit.

2. Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Interim, saepe nitro citroque quam legati inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret; vereri se, ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur; uterque cum equitatu veniret; alia ratione sese non esse venturum.

Grammatical Questions.—For those only who took Caesar.

1. Give the principal parts of the verbs in italics (Par. 1).
2. In what cases are the following words, and why?—*die, eos, se, eo, equitatu, ratione* (Par. 2).
3. Give the comparatives and superlatives of *bonus, bene, malus, magnus, multus*.
4. What sort of verbs take the construction of the accusative and the infinitive? Give three short sentences in illustration.

B. VIRGIL.

1. Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
O—quam te memorem virgo? namque haud tibi vultus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat. O dea certe:
An Phoebi soror? an uympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,
Et quo sub coelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Jaetemur, doceas.

2. Hoc primum in luo nova res oblata timorem
Levit: hic primum Aeceas sperare salutem
Ausus, et afflicto melius confidere rebus
Namque, sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
Reginam opperieus, dum, quae fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manus inter se, operumque laborem,
Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,
Bellaque, jam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem.

Grammatical Questions.—For those only who took Virgil.

1. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Paragraph 1.
2. In what cases are the following words, and why?—*rebus, urbi, se, ordine, orbem* (Par. 2).
3. Give the comparatives and superlatives of *bonus, bene, malus, magnus, multus*.
4. What sort of verbs take the construction of the accusative and the infinitive? Give three short sentences in illustration.

ARITHMETIC.

(From 12.30 P.M. to 2 P.M.)

[The working of the questions, as well as the answers, had to be written out in full.]

1. What stock of coals is required to supply 28 fires for 36 weeks, each fire consuming daily 20 lbs. of coals? What would be the cost of the coals at 8 lbs. for $\frac{3}{4}d.$?
2. In marching soldiers take 75 steps a minute, in quick marching 108; how far would a regiment advance in 3 hours, the last half-hour at quick march, reckoning each step 2 ft. 8 in.? (Answer in miles, &c.)
- 3 Simplify $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{20}$.
4. Add together 3021 and 3021; and reduce the result to a vulgar fraction.
- 5 Find the value of $3\frac{3}{4}$ of 3l. 12s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}d.$; and reduce the result to the decimal of 30l. 0s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}d.$
6. Multiply 24 hect. 2 ares 9 centiar. by 76; and give the result approximately in English acres.
7. If iron raised at an expense of 4l. 5s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per ton be sold at 4l. 19s. 9d., what is the gain per cent.?

ENGLISH.

(From 3 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.)

Read the following passage before answering Questions 1, 2, and 3:—

We worldly men, when we see friends and kinsmen
Past hope suok in their fortunes, lend no hand
To lift them up, but rather set our feet
Upon their head: to press them to the bottom.

1. Parse the following words:—*worldly, when, past, no, rather, bottom*.
2. Give the subjects and direct objects of the following verbs:—*see, lend, set*.
3. Give the perfect tense (1st person singular only) and the past participle of all the verbs in this passage.
4. In the following passage supply the necessary capital letters, and put in the stops and inverted commas where necessary:—at length ravenwood's impatience broke the bounds he had imposed upon it i perceive he said that sir william ashton is unwilling to announce himself in the castle of wolf's crag i had hoped it was unnecessary said the lord keeper relieved from his silence as a spectre by the voice of the exorcist and i am obliged to you master of ravenwood for breaking the ice at once where circumstances unhappy circumstances let me call them rendered self-introduction peculiarly awkward and am i not then said the master of ravenwood gravely to consider the honour of this visit as purely accidental.
5. (This had to be attempted by every candidate.) Write a short composition on one of the following subjects:—

- (i.) Duty to Parents.
- (ii.) The Sagacity of insects.
- (iii.) The Conditions of Success in Life.
- (iv.) "Fortune a goddess is to fools alone:
The wise are always masters of their own."

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A GOOD programme was submitted to the evening meeting on Wednesday, whereat Mr. Wm. Gilmour, F.R.S.E., presided. The first paper was on

A TEST FOR THE DETECTION OF SESAME OIL
IN OLIVE OIL,

By J. F. Tocher, A.I.C.

From this paper it appeared that Mr. Tocher, in examining some oils, was impressed with the untrustworthiness of many of the published tests for sesame oil. For example, that of the United States Pharmacopoeia, while capable of telling the oil by itself, quite failed to indicate any addition of less than 20 per cent. of sesame oil to olive oil with anything like reliability. The test which he himself had devised consisted in treating the oil under examination with acetic

acid, evaporating the acid solution, then boiling it with hydrochloric acid to which a little pyrogallol has been added. When so treated sesame oil gives a bluish-purple reaction, which none of the other fixed oils do, while the test is also shown by small percentages of sesame oil in these others.

The best results were obtained as follows:—Prepare a solution of pyrogallol, 30 grains in an ounce of pure hydrochloric acid. Put half an ounce of this solution into a test-tube fitted with a cork. Add half an ounce of the suspected oil, or more if the adulteration be small; shake vigorously, set aside for a minute to allow separation to take place, then pipette off the supernatant liquid. Next boil the acid solution for five minutes, when the colour develops if sesame oil is present. The colour is purple by transmitted, and blue by reflected light. It shows well in a porcelain basin. The solution on standing gives a purple deposit, which has not yet been examined, so that the author was unable to state the nature of its composition. In a second paper, however, he spoke of

A CONSTITUENT OF SESAME OIL

which has not previously been isolated. This he obtained from the acetic extract of the oil mentioned in *Pharmacographia*. The object of the examination was to find, if possible, a more delicate test than the one given in *Pharmacographia*, and he endeavoured to isolate the resinoid there said to be present. Ten volumes of the oil were treated with seven of glacial acetic acid by shaking, and the mixture was set aside until separation was complete. The acid was drawn off into a basin, and evaporated on a water-bath until all acid had entirely dissipated. The residue was a gelatinous, transparent, amber-coloured substance, a small quantity of which, warmed with dilute potash solution, gave on standing a white deposit. The extract was soluble in hot alcohol, which, on dilution with water, gave the same deposit. This, examined microscopically, showed small crystalline needles, and as the appearance of the substance seemed to indicate that a definite body was being dealt with, a larger supply was obtained by the potash method and re-crystallised from hot alcohol, whereby it was obtained in long needle-shaped crystals which melted at 116° to 118° C. Further purified by recrystallisation the body was obtained with a fixed melting-point of 118° C. As to its properties, it was found to be soluble in benzene, chloroform, and turpentine, but insoluble in water, alkalies and hydrochloric acid. It was decomposed by sulphuric and nitric acids. It was neutral, and failed to give the pyrogallol reaction already mentioned. The yield of crystals was only 0.04 per cent. The percentage composition was determined by three combustions, the mean results of which showed: Carbon, 30.53; hydrogen, 5.43; and oxygen, 64.04, so that the substance does not correspond to any known constituent of sesame oil. This completes Mr. Tocher's work on the matter up to the present time, but he is still working at the subject, and hopes to report further on it at a future meeting.

*The next paper was on

IRON WINE.

By John A. Forret.

The author, struck with the difference in the appearance of various samples of this preparation, examined ten samples, and found the iron content in the whole to be equally variable, the average being 0.206 per cent. His results in the main were corroborative of those recorded many years ago by Draper, Whitla, and Sutton, but he now set batches of the preparation going in order to ascertain how long it is desirable to macerate the iron in the wine, many being in the habit of filtering off as they require it. Making weekly examinations of the iron dissolved, he found that up to the end of the third week the percentage increased, when the content was 0.314 per cent. Thereafter it began to decrease until the sixth week, when only 0.134 per cent. of iron was retained in solution. Mr. Forret recommended the official citrate of iron wine in preference to vin. ferri, and suggested that it should be called "iron wine" simply, deleting the present iron wine from next Pharmacopœia.

The discussion on these papers elicited nothing of importance. All the speakers agreed that iron wine is unsatis-

factory, and Mr. J. R. Hill suggested that it should be filtered at the end of the third week of maceration.

This ended the written communications.

A DISCUSSION OF THE B.P. ADDITIONS

had been announced, with Messrs. Peter Boa, D. B. Dott, C. A. Macpherson and Thomas Thompson as the openers. Mr. BOA in his contribution, confirmed at the outset the criticism of Mr. Conroy regarding the impracticability of the Mist. Ol. Ricini formula: it was apt to give rise to gastric irritation. Moreover, the potash taste was redundant, and wasted the delicate orange flower. Next speaking of the syrup of subchloride of iron, which was introduced into the Additions in consequence of a desire to that effect expressed by Scotch authorities, he said the syrup was unfortunately called "subchloride" instead of "protochloride," the name under which it was introduced by Professor T. R. Fraser. His objections were that when prescribed as syrup of protochloride, were they to dispense the customary kind or the new? When "subchloride" was written, the intention was evident; in the other case he thought that was not so, and it would be well for chemists to ascertain what was meant when the syrup was so prescribed. Then the strength of the syrup was not altogether happy. Following the opinion expressed by Mr. Wm. Gilmour in a paper published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST some years ago, the strength generally used in Edinburgh was 2 grains to the drachm; but the official syrup was nearly double that strength—viz., 3½ grains—calculating upon the acid employed. He had seen a statement that 4 grains was the quantity, but this was based on the iron, which was not all dissolved.

Mr. DOTT, in the course of a general criticism, said he thought the work was fairly well done. He approved of names in the category of phenazone, and commended the systematic names and structural formulæ which have been given for synthetic remedies. He deprecated the objection which had been made by some, that a number of formulæ were transcribed from the Conference Unofficial Formulary, and thought this was right. The Conference Committee was a competent body. He had seen that a medical journal regretted not having been told what picrotoxin is, and indicated its own belief that it is an alkaloid. Mr. Dott saw no use for liquor morphine sulph., and hoped that its introduction was not due to a superstitious belief that its physiological action differs from that of other salts. He preferred Fehling's solution rather than Pavy's for the detection and estimation of grape sugar. Pavy's was recommended for testing urine, but that fluid was not likely to be introduced into the Pharmacopœia; consequently he saw no reason in advocating that Fehling's solution should be displaced. Next, speaking of the Additions as a publication, he said that it was superfluous, and preferred an entirely new Pharmacopœia every seven years or so.

Mr. MACPHERSON followed, in general terms speaking of the percentages of liquors, and remarking that acetum ipecac. is too weak in acid, so that it deposits on keeping. Percolation is in this case unnecessary. Menthol plaster he found to be soft, so that it can be spread with a knife heated in warm water.

Mr. THOMPSON, in his remarks, referred to gelatine. His experience was that it varied much in strength, and they really required a standard gelatine for use in suppositories. The Pharmacopœia description was decidedly defective.

Dr. INGLIS CLARK, a member of the Pharmacopœia Committee, said the criticisms had been generous. The Committee had done a great deal of work that was inconceivable by outsiders. Melting-points and solubilities had not been taken for granted. In such matters it was wonderful how varying were the results obtained by several skilful operators. They also had to carry out the spirit of the old Pharmacopœia. Referring to Mr. Macpherson's remarks regarding menthol plaster, he said it was intended to be soft, so as to admit of spreading with little heat, and yet contain menthol.

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN the discussion was adjourned until the next meeting, and after the assistant-secretary had called attention to the donations, the members adjourned to the coffee-room.

OIL OF MULLEIN FLOWERS is a new remedy, but it has been used by eclectics for half a century.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 7 at 11 Harcourt Street, Dublin, the President, Mr. Charles Evans, in the chair. There were also present the vice-president (Mr. Wells), Mr. Hayes, Professor Tichborne, Dr. Barnes, and Messrs. Grindley, Hodgson (treasurer), and Simpson.

NEW COUNCILLOR.

The first business on the agenda-paper was the election of a member of the Council in the room of Mr. M'Naught, who had resigned.

The VICE-PRESIDENT proposed P. J. Lyons, of Belfast. Mr. Lyons, he said, took great interest in the working of the Society in Belfast, and was one of those who went to London at his own expense to assist the members of the Council in reference to the Amendment Act. He obtained for the deputation interviews with Mr. Sexton, M.P., and two or three other influential persons; and he also got about twenty-five new members for the Society last year.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

LAW MATTERS QUIET.

Reports from the Law Committee and the Pharmacy Act Amendment Committee were read, discussed, and adopted.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

A report from the House and General Purposes Committee recommended the adoption of regulations in connection with the Society's new school of pharmacy.

The first nine of these were substantially the same as those reported last month. The following were added:—

(10) That the school be open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only during the presence of one or both of the professors.

(11) That none but students of the school shall have the privilege of attending the classes or practising at the benches.

There was a further recommendation, in the form of a request to Professor Tichborne and Mr. Kelly to draw up a curriculum.

Professor TICHBORNE said he had prepared a rough sketch of a curriculum. It was extremely difficult to get young men to study without compulsion; and, further, the effect of certain regulations laid down by the influence of the late president of the Society, Mr. Brunker, had been to induce young men to attempt to master practical chemistry without an adequate knowledge of the theoretical elements. He had endeavoured to meet these disadvantages in the draft which he had prepared. It proposed that there should be a theoretical course, consisting of the general principles of chemistry and chemical physics. This should be alternated with bench work, so as to teach the pupils the making of the principal gases, and the typical processes of distillation, precipitation, sublimation, &c. The chief technical processes should be illustrated by diagrams and verbal description.

The practical chemistry course should be distinct, and should include qualitative chemistry, the recognition of all the chemical substances of the Pharmacopœia, the qualitative determination of impurities, and an acquaintance with Marsh's and Reinsch's methods of determining arsenic. The modes of determining the presence and the reactions of the alkaloids and of poisonous principles should also be taught, and urine-testing by volumetric estimation of the sugar and albumen. Public-health chemistry, including Nesslerising, volumetric determination of the hardness of water, and air analysis should be taught. These proposals could be revised in committee. Strictures had been made upon the school; but he believed that the carrying out of these recommendations would be an answer to them—in fact, if this course should be carried out in its integrity, it would be an improvement upon anything that existed in the medical schools, except for very advanced students. It would also show that the matter had been under the consideration of the Council before anything in the shape of strictures appeared in the journals about the school.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We were not in a position for a long time to make any curriculum, because we feared that the school might be upset. The present proposals are almost identical with what they have been doing heretofore in the school.

Mr. HAYES said the best course would be to return the draft curriculum to Professor Tichborne and Mr. Kelly for further consideration, before it should be finally adopted by the Council.

This was agreed to, and the rest of the report was adopted.

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' EXAMINATION.

A letter was received from Dr. Norman Falkiner, the examiner in Dublin under section 7 of the Amendment Act, reporting that

Samuel Parker Boyd, M.A., of 18 Leeson Park, Dublin; and Arthur H. Jones, of the Medical Hall, Doneraile, co. Cork,

had passed the examination held at 11 Harcourt Street on December 18.

A letter was received from Dr. M'Kinley, the examiner at Belfast under section 7 of the Amendment Act, reporting that

Abernethy, Campbell Blakeley, 143 Albert Bridge Road, Belfast
Acheson, Samuel Edwin Albert, 42 Cromac Street, Belfast
Beattie, John, 31 Upper Frank Street, Belfast
Brown, James, 12 Hechester Street, Belfast
Campbell, James A., 128 Dover Street, Belfast
Campbell, Robert, 40 Hartington Street, Belfast
Campbell, Thomas, 123 Dover Street, Belfast
Canavan, Joseph, High Street, Portadown
Chapman, Joseph, 37 Ann Street, Belfast
Davison, Isaac, 3 High Street, Portadown
Doig, William, 39 Mill Street, Belfast
Gibson, Charles, 62 Beersbridge Road, Belfast
Gibson, Samuel, Montpelier Road, Belfast
Gibson, William James, Montpelier Road, Belfast
Gorman, Thomas B., Bangor, co. Down
Gray, John, Armagh
Haslett, William, 8 Sandon Terrace, Ormeau Road, Belfast
Jackson, David, 52 Maryville Street, Belfast
Lyttle, William, 170 North Queen Street, Belfast
McCabe, Thomas, Ballybay
McDowell, Samuel, 209 Shankhill Road, Belfast
McIlroy, David, 61 Willow Street, Belfast
Rankin, William James, 171 New Lodge Road, Belfast
Richardson, James, 39 Lonsdale Street, Belfast
Richardson, Joseph, 39 Lonsdale Street, Belfast
Reid, Samuel M., 9 Wilmont Terrace, Belfast
Shaw, John Harper, 60 Beechfield Street, Belfast
Shaw, William, 186 Grosvenor Road, Belfast
Smith, Robert, Templemore Avenue, Belfast
Turkington, Samuel, Cookstown
Walsh, Jacob, 209 York Street, Belfast
Watson, John, Knock, co. Down, and
Watson, Robert, Rathfriland, co. Down,

had passed the examination held at Queen's College, Belfast on December 22 and 23.

Letters were received from Mr. Johnston Montgomery and Mr. J. C. C. Payne, members of the Society and visitors from the Council, reporting on the Belfast examinations. It was stated that the examinations were held in a hall of the Queen's College, Belfast, which was admirably suited for the purpose, as each candidate had a separate table, and that thirty-six candidates presented themselves for examination. The examinations were conducted orally and by papers.

On the motion of Mr. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, thanks were voted to the President of Queen's College, Belfast, for having granted the examination-hall of that college for the purpose of the examinations under section 7 of the Amendment Act; and thanks were also voted to the President of Cork College, who had granted similar accommodation, although no examinations were held there.

Letters were received from Sir William Kaye, Clerk of the Privy Council, conveying the Lord Lieutenant's approval of the Examiners appointed by the Council under section 8 of the Amendment Act, and of the dates fixed by the Council for holding the examinations under section 7 of that Act.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A letter was received from the General Medical Council stating certain additional subjects in which in future persons holding the Preliminary certificate of the Society would be required to pass.

A letter was received from Mr. Ernest A. Bourke complaining that, although he had complied with the regulations of the General Medical Council, the Preliminary certificate which he holds from the Society had been refused by the Registrar of the Irish Branch Council. Mr. Bourke enclosed a correspondence which he had had with the Medical Council on the subject.

The PRESIDENT remarked that it would be a serious thing for the Society if its certificates should be refused by the General Medical Council.

Dr. BURNES said it appeared from the correspondence that the General Medical Council had not absolutely refused to accept Mr. Bourke's certificate, but had only put him off until next May.

Mr. HODGSON suggested that the President should see Dr. Heard on the subject of the correspondence, and also in relation to a letter received from Mr. Daniel Enright with reference to the extra subjects required by the General Medical Council.

MR. MCCORMACK RESIGNS.

A letter was received from Mr. G. Lane McCormack resigning his seat on the Council. Mr. McCormack stated that the hours of meeting of the Council and of its committees were such that he could not attend them.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. McCormack will be a great loss to us. Could we fix upon hours of meeting which would be more convenient to the members generally?

Mr. GRINDLEY: The hours are most inconvenient for all of us.

Mr. HAYES: You cannot have more convenient hours than the present.

On the motion of Mr. GRINDLEY, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, it was resolved that Mr. McCormack be asked to reconsider his determination.

SIR JAMES HASLETT COMPLAINS.

A letter was read from Sir James Haslett complaining of the regulation that there were to be no local examinations under section 7 of the Amendment Act unless at least twelve candidates should present themselves.

On the motion of Dr. BURNES, seconded by Mr. SIMPSON, it was resolved that a letter should be written to Sir James Haslett, stating that, as it was not likely that there would be less than twelve candidates at the next examinations under the Act in question, the Council did not think it would be wise to apply to the Lord Lieutenant for the alteration of a regulation so recently passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Letters from Mr. A. R. G. Clark resigning membership of the Society, and from Mr. J. H. Herley submitting chemistry certificates for acceptance, which were refused, as they did not show that he had put in the requisite number of hours at chemistry bench work, were dealt with. Dr. W. R. Oliver Barker was nominated for membership of the Society; and some donations were acknowledged. Mr. Hampton A. Gray, 4 Charlemont Place, Armagh, was elected a member of the Society, and Mr. W. J. McNeight, of the Linen Hall, Dublin, was elected an associate druggist. Some accounts were ordered to be paid.

JANUARY PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

PRELIMINARY.—Messrs. J. H. Henry, J. Walsh, S. M. Martin, A. E. Moran, C. G. Draper, J. T. Chamberlain, and J. Ritchie passed. Seven were rejected.

LICENCE.—Messrs. W. J. Meredith, G. McGuire, E. M. McSwiney, F. J. Miller, T. J. Frazer, R. Lynch, and W. M. Bleakley have passed, and are qualified to act as pharmaceutical chemists. Four were rejected.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association was held on Tuesday night at the Mason College, Birmingham, under the presidency of Mr. A. Southall. The first paper read was

SHORT NOTES ON THE GALENICAL PREPARATIONS OF THE B.P. ADDENDUM.

By H. W. Jones, F.C.S.

Acetum Ipecacuanhe.—The addition of sulphuric acid in the proportion of 1 in 1,000, as allowed for vinegar, might be made, as it would act as a preservative and prevent fungoid growths.

Emplastrum Menthol.—I find it is best to melt the resin and wax in a vessel with upright sides, so as to present as little surface as possible; to allow the mixture to cool down to about 80° C., and to add the whole of the menthol at once, when the temperature falls some 20°. If necessary, a little extra heat may be employed during the mixing.

Extractum Euonymi Siccum.—The mixture of spirit and water in equal proportions gives a good extract, and the addition of milk-sugar greatly helps in the final powdering of the product. If strong rectified spirit were employed, a considerable amount of oily matter would be extracted, and this would have to be removed.

Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum. *Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum*.—In both cases the menstruum has been adapted to the nature of the drugs. A little glycerine added to the portion to be evaporated would, I think, have been an improvement, as glycerine specially prevents drying on the sides of the dish during the stirring-down process.

Liquor Cocaine Hydrochloratis.—The addition of a preservative, as salicylic acid, is necessary, as cocaine solutions, unless containing chloroform, salicylic acid, &c., soon show growths if exposed to the air occasionally. In filtering this solution it is best to employ a plug of absorbent wool or pure white paper, since any trace of iron will impart a distinct tint to the liquor.

Liquor Morphine Sulphas.—Another solution of morphine to be kept in the pharmacy, but easily made and likely to keep well.

Liquor Trinitrine.—Prepared of the usual strength from pure nitroglycerine. A method for the preparation of nitroglycerine, with tests, might have been given.

Magnesium Sulphas Effervescent.—The sulphate of magnesium is directed to be dried in such a manner that the salt loses practically three out of its seven molecules of water. In practice I have found no difficulty in granulating, and the formula works very well, the finished compound having very little dust and requiring little manipulation with the sieve to obtain tolerably uniform granules.

Sodium Phosphas Effervescent. *Sodium Sulphas Effervescent*.—Both are easily made.

Mistura Olei Ricini.—This appears to be a very unsatisfactory preparation. The character of the emulsion depends very much on the variety of oil used. East Indian castor oil works better than the "tasteless" Italian (due to the different amounts of free fatty acids). After failing with the Addendum process, I found the following method answer very well:—

Mix the syrup with the oils in a mortar; add the whole of the solution of potash; triturate till a thick white emulsion results; and add the orange-flower water gradually, with constant trituration.

The use of caustic potash adds to the acrid taste of the oil, which is not masked by the flavouring agents employed.

Pilula Ferri.—Instructions are given for the mass to be divided into pills. It might well be added, I think, that they should be varnished or otherwise coated, or freshly prepared.

Pulvis Sodæ Tartaratic Effervescent.—As the "commonly-known" seidlitz powder has now an officially-recognised strength, the proper article ought to displace some of the wretched substitutes frequently sold.

Suppositoria Glycerini.—Suppositories containing as much

as 75 per cent. of glycerine have been known for some time. The Addendum formula is to yield 70 per cent., and made of this strength the suppositories will be found to act very well.

Syrupus Ferri Subchloridi.—An old-fashioned syrup now introduced. The formula is a very good one, so far as can be judged as present. The characters of the syrup as it should be might have been given in addition to the specific gravity.

Tinctura Hamamelidis. *Tinctura Hydrastis*.—Prepared entirely by percolation. The instructions for many of the tinctures of the 1885 Pharmacopœia to "subject the contents of the percolator to pressure," &c., have not been continued.

Tinctura Straphanthi.—Commercial ether, free from alcohol and water, is allowed for the removal of the fixed oil; but, if used, care should be taken that such ether leaves no odour after re-drying the marc at 120° F.

Trochisci Sulphuris.—Needs no comment. Sulphur has been well "boomed" of late by the various makers of tablets, pellets, &c.

Unguentum Conii.—On making the ointment according to official instructions, and incorporating the hydrous wool-fat with the concentrated juice in a warm mortar, using a pestle and spatula—making good use of the latter—I obtained a nice ointment. On keeping it for a few days, I noticed, on re-potting it, that a portion of the liquid exuded on disturbing the mass with a knife. Why not have ordered pure wool-fat instead of the hydrous article?

Unguentum Hamamelidis.—Makes a nice ointment.

A discussion which followed was opened by the chairman, who said Mr. Jones did not appear to have gone very exhaustively into the subject, but had left some preparations for the members of the Association to criticise. There were a very considerable variety of preparations which he had no doubt some of their young friends had found difficult to deal with. It struck him that the effervescent magnesian sulphate was awfully bitter. He thought it would be as disagreeable as the castor-oil mixture, and that they would get very few patients to take it. Effervescent sodium sulphate which had been in use for some years was much better in every respect.

Mr. CRIPPS said the number of preparations was not very great, but he was glad to endorse what Mr. Jones said respecting eponymy. In regard to the effervescent magnesium sulphate, perhaps the reason it was so bitter was because there was 50 per cent. of Epsom salts in it. He thought if it had been 25 per cent. the preparation would have been much more pleasant, although a corresponding larger dose would have been required. Alluding to the castor-oil mixture, he said he had heard so many complaints of it that he thought the B.P. method was not a good one. The hydrastis and hamamelis tinctures seemed to him very satisfactory. The drugs were well exhausted, and the tinctures kept fairly free from deposits. A criticism on cocaine appeared in one of the papers, in which it was stated that boric acid would be better than salicylic acid for preservation, and he believed that such was the case. As to morphine sulphates, they were a type of the 1-per-cent. solution, from which others could be deducted.

Mr. G. E. PERRY considered it satisfactory to find so little to complain about in the addendum to the Pharmacopœia. Mr. Jones and Mr. Cripps had had peculiar experience in manufacture which did not fall to the lot of every pharmacist, though every pharmacist who loved his work tried, no doubt, to manufacture these preparations for himself if he had the energy and the enthusiasm. He had had very little experience with the preparations as yet, but one unsatisfactory preparation was the Bland's iron pill in the Pharmacopœia. It had been taken from the unofficial formulary. He would bring the results of some experiments before the Association next month. With regard to the castor-oil mixture, probably the potash was added to aid its efficacy. He had noticed that Mr. Grierson had suggested the use of a neutral soap, and possibly that would be less objectionable; but it seemed to him that it would have been better to have used mucilage. He should not care about taking the preparation himself.

Mr. PERKS showed the meeting a sample he had prepared, and he was of opinion that some other method except that contained in the Pharmacopœia would produce a satisfactory

article, but following the Pharmacopœia directions he had not succeeded in making any proper preparation.

Mr. CAMPBELL said with regard to the hemlock ointment he considered that if it was to be used for rubbing purposes properly it should be mixed with oil, lard, or lanolin. The castor oil emulsion would have been better if made with gum than with potash in consequence of the potash developing the acidity of the oil. The solution of morphia being 1 per cent. was far from satisfactory. It was simply a lame attempt to introduce the metric system. Practical physicians found it difficult to follow the new method of quoting grains. They, therefore, he was told, calculate on the old style and deduct a little.

Mr. J. BARCLAY continued the discussion, and Mr. Jones briefly replied.

AMBULANCE WORK.

Mr. W. B. FEATHERSTONE, M.B., read an interesting paper on "Ambulance Work." He said the subject of ambulance work was now attracting great and general attention; centres and branches were being formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, in the colonies, and in the most distant parts of the British Empire; and if such a great interest had been aroused among the people generally, it seemed to him that it was especially important that the subject should be brought before the notice of chemists, particularly those who lived in outlying districts. (Hear, hear.) The chemist was always at home or within call, and it was well known that in cases of accident or sudden illness the sufferer was in many instances at once taken to the nearest chemist's shop, and the prompt assistance which a little knowledge, such as would be obtained by attending a "first aid" course would enable him to render, might be of the greatest value in saving a life or preventing a slight injury becoming a serious one. He pointed then to the origin, history, and development of the movement, and explained that it was really inaugurated in 1113 by Pope Paschal II., who sanctioned the establishment of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The English branch became extinct for a very long period, but fifty years ago it was revived, and the members founded in 1878 the "St. John Ambulance Association for instruction in the preliminary treatment of the injured in peace and wounded in war." The movement had been very successful, more than two hundred local centres had been formed in England alone, and many others in all parts of the world—in India, China, Canada, Australia; and similar courses had been held in France, Russia, and elsewhere. About 100,000 persons of all degrees and both sexes had received certificates, including H.R.H. Princess Christian. He then explained the method of forming centres, and dealt with the subjects treated in the five lectures which constituted the course. The first consisted of certain preliminary remarks, followed by a general outline of the structure and functions of the human body—the bones, muscles, arteries, and veins, circulation, respiration, and the nervous system. Lecture 2 treated of the general direction of the main arteries, indicating the points where the circulation might be arrested by digital pressure or by the tourniquet; the difference between arterial, venous, and capillary bleeding and ways of arresting it. The third lecture was devoted to broken bones, the signs of fracture, and "first aid" to be rendered in such accidents, application of splints, sprains, and bruises. In lecture 4 directions were given as to the treatment of persons suffering from collapse after injury, certain forms of sudden illness—such as apoplexy, epilepsy, fits, fainting, drunkenness, bites of mad dogs, crowning, burns, scalds, and poison. For male classes lecture No. 5 deals with the methods of carrying the sick or injured, the use of stretchers, and the way patients should be carried by rail or in carts. For ladies, the fifth, was a nursing lecture. Such was a brief outline of the subjects treated of in the lectures, and he trusted he had said sufficient to indicate to chemists the immense advantage a knowledge of those subjects would be, not only to themselves, but to their sick and suffering fellow-creatures. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN referred to the lecture in complimentary terms and said he thought chemists, as an intelligent body of men, ought to use the ability they had in rendering aid in case of accident—medical or surgical skill. Regardless of their qualifications as chemists and druggists, they ought not to miss any opportunities in the way of rendering first aid, and in this their medical friends ought to help them.

Mr. C. THOMPSON proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Featherstone for his lecture, and he ventured to suggest that they as chemists should have an ambulance class connected with that Association. His idea was that they should render assistance to their fellow-creatures, not for any pay they might receive, but for the sake of suffering humanity. It would be a very good thing if the President would bring the matter forward at the council meeting.

Mr. G. E. PERRY seconded the proposition, and said he thought the suggestion made by Mr. Thompson was a very good one. A chemist was required to know something of everything. (A laugh) He was certainly supposed to know how to give "first aid," and it seemed to him to be a necessity that a chemist should attend classes to get that information which he was so frequently called upon to apply.

Mr. BARCLAY, Jun., asked how they could expect to get ambulance classes attended satisfactorily, whilst the classes at present established, which had a direct bearing on the trade, were so badly patronised.

Mr. CROOKE considered a subject like this would be of far more interest to pharmacists than getting a knowledge of their trade. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.)

Mr. W. SOUTHALL inquired whether they were not already supposed to know the things it was suggested should be taught.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. FEATHERSTONE, in reply, advised that Mr. King-Patten, the honorary secretary of the Birmingham Centre of the Ambulance Association should be communicated with.

"The Vegetable Materia Medica of the Pharmacopœia Addendum" was on the table for inspection.

SOUTHAMPTON CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

THE inaugural meeting of this association was held on January 7, at the Nautical School, Hanover Buildings. Mr. Randall (President) was in the chair, and the company included many chemists in business in the town.

MR. RANDALL'S ADDRESS.

It was not without hesitation that I accepted the duty of giving a short opening address on the occasion of the first meeting of this association; for while it is undoubtedly true that those who are nearing the end of their career ought to be able to speak wise words to their juniors, it is not less true that knowledge grows, and methods improve, and economic ways change—these last perhaps not invariably for the better. Much that, not long ago, was pertinent and valuable, is now obsolete and of interest only historically.

"Times change," and often bring silent revolutions, the effects of which are far more potent and far-reaching than convulsions that startle and shock the whole community. Of this the system of distribution of commodities through the great "stores" and their imitators, and the legal provision of the "limited liability" trading, are remarkable instances.

But in the midst of change, whether sudden as the eruption of a volcano, or gradual as the growth of a coral-reef, one thing remains the same—it is human nature. Within the memory of one generation our business—and, indeed, all businesses—have been revolutionised; but those who are entering on it still have to sustain, each for himself, the old inward conflict between the wish for improvement and the inclination for amusement—between the instinct of rest and the ambition to achieve. Happy is he who is able to preserve the balance.

Many years ago a relative presented me with a driving-whip, which had on it this motto—"In medio tutissimus ibis." You will find it important, all through life, even when called on to drive boldly and close, to avoid disasters which come from extremes. Only with this motto take that other, and grasp it firmly to the end—"Excelsior." And with this, hold the old proverb, "Better rub than rust." If you have not already thought seriously, and definitively settled with yourself, what you will aim at—your ideal—be advised to do so at once. Shall I simply aim at getting a living, and, if it

may be, gradually accumulating money? Shall I seek for distinction more or less extended? Shall my first desire be to do daily duty with intelligence and integrity? All these aspirations are valuable, and in practice we most of us make a mixture of them in our early days, for our own taking "p. r. n." But the proportions of the ingredients—how we vary them! how important to adjust them rightly! It is obvious that these considerations apply pretty equally to all who are yet in the preparatory stages of their life. Let us now turn to matters which relate especially to our own employment.

Pharmacy is a business—a trade. This it is affectation to ignore. It is also an art and a science. Business habits must be acquired, firmly fixed in us. Manipulative ability must also be learned, till hand and head work together automatically; and the more we get to the why and the wherefore of the substances we use and the processes we carry out—that is, the more science we put into our everyday work—the better. This is my individual opinion founded on my experience, but, I know, not accepted by all—even controverted by many. Perhaps the divergence may be largely accounted for by our having dispensed the ingredients of the motive mixture (which, in defiance of authority, I have just attempted to prescribe) in such different doses.

I will here venture to advise you all most strongly to resolve at the outset that you will not be satisfied until you have attained, if it be any way within your power, the Major qualification; not only, nor chiefly, that you may put on your business card "Pharmaceutical Chemist by Examination"—although this is no mean advantage, and is becoming increasingly valuable—but still more as an incentive to acquire the knowledge which the distinction implies. Here, again, opinions differ, and I have been told more than once by employers that they would rather have assistants "only Minor men" because in the routine of business they were better. We can but speak as we find. Two of the best all-round men whom I have met with of late have been Majors, and really fond of the scientific side of pharmacy.

Do you not—other things being equal—feel more inclined to trust the young medical man, who has won his M.D., than him who has stopped at the M.B.? The cases are very parallel.

But if you would hope to reach the top in your technical education, you must begin at the beginning. Happy is the student who has taken his Preliminary, or its equivalent, while yet at school; and a boy who cannot pass this slight—not to say meagre—test of having acquired a fair knowledge of his native tongue, of the language in which prescriptions are still written, and of figures enough for chemical calculations, as well as for business purposes, must have been either ill-taught, greatly wanting in industry, or much under the average as to ability. If the predicament is his fault, he will find that he has handicapped himself heavily by his folly; if it is his misfortune he had better be directed at once to a less exacting pursuit. For when, as most of you already know, your pupillage begins—we used to say, in the days of universal apprenticeship, "when the clog has been put on"—you have plenty to do and to learn directly connected with your business duties, without grinding up grammar and arithmetic.

This grinding will become practically impossible in most cases if the Minor should be divided (as most examinations for degrees now are) into two parts, intermediate and final. The division, to my mind, would be a fine incentive to steady work during the whole period of a three years' pupillage. May I venture even one step further and add—aim if possible, when the first stage is passed, at a full course of instruction in a regular school of pharmacy. Ask "How long can I afford myself?" not "How little will do?" This will make you master of the "art and mystery" which you have taken in hand, and you will not "take a shot" at the examinations, but go to them with a well-founded expectation of success and a consciousness that this consummation is not a lucky chance, but the natural outcome of a definite and adequate plan.

But I fancy I hear many, though not perhaps chiefly those who still have life before them, say:—"Cui bono? Will so this pay? Everything can now be had put up ready to hand. Even the choicest brand of bicarbonate of soda and the world-renowned disulphate of quinine come from head

quarters packed and labelled, to be passed over the counter like a pound of sugar or an ounce of tea. Those pearly pills come in small bottles, and those dainty tabloids and tablets, soluble and disintegrating, in tiny boxes; and all the demand on us is a little tact in disposing of them. Nay, more, specialities with our own name on the label, and 'sure to attract,' are offered us by historic houses, to the great saving of busy thought and brain cudgelling."

True, and to be regretted. But the same is true, to a large extent, of every business; for the old plan of producing and selling at home is gradually dying out, and big manufacturing feeding big universal supply stores are gradually becoming general. These seem destined to supersede private traders, except mere hucksters, to the no little detriment of the community. But they will not supersede the educated pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. He will, if found reliable, still be looked to to advise between the innumerable remedies constantly pressed on the public; to recommend what is to be done for simple ailments and slight injuries; and to solve little difficulties as to hygienic and sanitary matters. He will increasingly be called on to relieve medical practitioners of the, "to them," disagreeable duty of dispensing for their patients, and to assist them in cases requiring analytical skill and aptitude.

In short, intelligence, tact, culture, and rectitude will still bring personal appreciation, and for such personal service there is no general unwillingness to pay reasonably—reasonably, that it, as times go; for the days of large profits in every calling—except for the few—are well-nigh gone; and when legally-qualified doctors announce that advice and medicine may be had within for a shilling, and solicitors duly enrolled make low contracts for small legal jobs, we must not expect too much beyond an honest living. The pinch of excessive competition is everywhere. It may have come to us last, so that we are least used to it. But are we really pinched harder than others? Let us then take comfort in the thought that if a modest livelihood is all that most of us may look forward to, as regards money gains, affluence is neither the only nor the most certain road to happiness. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." An honourable position, public respect, and a sufficiency for real comfort, are, and will be, attainable in most cases, as the outcome of such honest effort in our line of things, as I have endeavoured thus to shadow forth.

I heartily commend the attempt to encourage and assist each other in acquiring scientific knowledge which you are inaugurating to-night; and I trust that you will find association in study a powerful stimulus to sustained effort.

Old memories make me very confident in this hope, for a small society to which I belonged during my five years' apprenticeship, in which about ten of us took turns to lecture to one another, and shared in frequent debating, did this essential service for myself; and when I went to study in London I was amazed at the help which these early efforts had given me. This is for your encouragement who are beginning life's race, from the experience of one who is nearing the goal. My last word is: Persevere. It is the stayer who wins.

Mr. King (a vice-president) proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address. This was seconded by Mr. G. H. Bishop (also a vice-president), and supported by Mr. W. Bates. The vote was cordially passed. It was considered that the association opened its work conspicuously.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

MR. J. BLENKIRON, Vice-President, was in the chair at the meeting held on Wednesday, January 7. A paper was read on

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA

By W. B. Cowie.

The author estimated six commercial samples, and obtained 3.27, 4.0, 3.6, 3.2, 1.6, and 3.7 per cent. of the total alkaloid from the respective extracts. The second is a fair representation of what the extract ought to be. Dunstan and Ransom's figure is 2.87 per cent. as an average, which is extremely low.

The present inquiry shows that the B.P. direction to use water has been variously interpreted, and, in some cases, very liberally. It has been suggested that the liniment and tincture of belladonna should be made from the extract, but it is obvious that before this can be done a definite formula for a standardised extract must be adopted.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

By A. J. Dey.

In 1886 Mr. Martin found that ten out of fourteen samples of this tincture were stronger than the official standard, and expressed an opinion that in two years' time from that date the discrepancy would be even greater. How far this prophecy has been fulfilled is shown by the following results, which the writer of the present paper obtained by examining samples recently purchased:—

—	Specific gravity	Extract	Total Alkaloids
B.P. Standard	—	6.65 grs. per oz.	1.0 gr. per oz.
1	.899	5.11 "	1.30 "
2	.908	5.96 "	1.35 "
3	.990	5.82 "	1.31 "
4	.902	5.68 "	1.57 "
5	.893	5.68 "	1.60 "
6	.901	5.40 "	1.55 "
7	.896	5.68 "	1.2 "
8	.930	6.53 "	1.45 "

The tinctures corresponded pretty closely in colour, 7 and 8 being decidedly paler than the rest. All of them are over the official standard, No. 4 being nearly twice the B.P. strength. The abnormally low quantities of extractive may be due to the fact that a portion is always insoluble, and filtered off in making the tincture. This is a point not provided for in the B.P. formula, which omits any mention of filtration. The results as a whole seem to indicate that the attempt to standardise this tincture has, so far, been a failure. Better results would be obtained by using a dry extract, as recommended by Mr. Duncan in his paper on extract of nux vomica. Or it might be done by diluting a standardised fluid extract. Such an extract could readily be prepared containing one-half the percentage of alkaloid in the present extract, and it would not be liable to alter in potency by keeping, as the present extract does. The difficulty might also be overcome by dissolving the official quantity of extract—133 grains in 10 ounces—instead of 20 ounces of the menstruum, estimating the alkaloidal strength of the solution and diluting with sufficient menstruum to make the product contain 1 grain of alkaloids per fluid ounce. Still another suggestion the author had to make, which was the official adoption of such a formula as the following:—

Take of

Powdered nux vomica	..	..	..	1 oz.
Distilled water	..	..	..	3 fl. oz.
Rectified spirit	..	..	..	12 "

Moisten the nux vomica with sufficient menstruum, allow to macerate for 48 hours, pack lightly in a percolator with a little roughly-powdered pumice or sand, pour over the remainder of the menstruum till 15 oz. of percolate are obtained. Take 1 oz. of this percolate, evaporate to one-third to remove alcohol, and estimate the total alkaloid by the official process.

The percolate was found to contain 1.65 grain of alkaloids per oz., equal to 24.75 grains in the 15 fluid oz. So that if diluted with the menstruum to 24.75 fl. oz. it gives a tincture corresponding to the official standard of 1 grain per fl. oz. The percolate was paler than the 1867 tincture, yet the seeds were exhausted. By adopting this method a tincture of definite and constant alkaloidal strength is obtained which contains the alkaloids in their natural combination, no heat being employed in the operation.

The reading of the papers was followed by a discussion taken part in by Messrs. Blenkiron, Cowie, Dey, Findlay, Henry, Hill, Hoseason, Lothian, Macpherson, Petrie and Robertson. It was intimated that the next meeting will be held on February 4, when papers on "Tincture of Kino," by Mr. Victor Wright, and "Kola, the new Dietetic," by Mr. H. G. Parker, will be read.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Drake, W., and Osborne, W. J. (under the style of the London Glass Bottle Company), Pomeroy Street, New Cross, S.E., glass bottle manufacturers.

Pike & Anderson, Great Malvern, physicians and surgeons.

Robinson, W. V., & Baker, H. C. W. (under the style of W. V. Robinson & Co.), Market Buildings, Mincing Lane, and Mark Lane, E.C., drysalers and chemical agents.

Walklate, J. T., & Gray, H. (under the style of J. T. Walklate), Bristol, manufacturers of a patent medicine called nuxoline.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Roper, John, trading as J. Roper & Co., Whitehaven, aerated water manufacturer and bottler of beer.

White, Edward, Lower Weston, Bath, and Tiverton, chemist and druggist.

Williams, Edward, Mold, surgeon and physician.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Anderson, James, Plymouth, surgeon.

Williams, Edward, Mold, surgeon and physician.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Cormack, George, Durham and Newcastle-on-Tyne, chemist: discharge suspended for one month from December 12, 1890.

Forster, Thomas, Monkseaton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Blyth, aerated-water manufacturer, &c.: discharge suspended for 14 days from December 12, 1890.

Lathbury, Thomas Arthur, City Road, E.C., surgeon: discharge suspended for six months.

Newton, George, Newcastle-on-Tyne, surgeon: discharge suspended for 12 days from December 12, 1890.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re JULIUS BLUMENTHAL, 2 Whittington Avenue, E.C., Merchant.

THE failure of the debtor was reported in our last issue, and the first meeting of the creditors was now held, before Mr. George Wreford, sen., Official Receiver. Mr. Barrett attended on behalf of the debtor, and stated that it would be within the recollection of the creditors that a private meeting was held recently at the Cannon Street Hotel, when a rough statement of affairs was submitted, and a composition offer of 5s. in the £ made on behalf of the debtor. An opinion was then expressed that a larger sum ought to be offered, and the proceedings resulted in the debtor filing his own petition on December 2. Accounts had since been furnished showing unsecured debts of 16,740*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, expected to rank against assets valued at 3,926*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The debtor had subsequently communicated with his friends with a view to obtaining assistance, and as a result he now begged to submit a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the £, payable in cash within a month at the latest for the Court's sanction being given to the arrangement.

Mr. Flux, representing the creditors, reminded the meeting that at the Cannon Street Hotel an opinion was decidedly expressed that nothing short of 10*s.* in the £ could keep the matter out of bankruptcy. He saw no reason for any modification of that opinion, but, as he did not wish to force the matter into bankruptcy, he would suggest a short adjournment, so that the debtor might see other friends, and arrange for the larger composition.

After some further discussion, a fortnight's adjournment was taken by consent, Mr. Barrett undertaking to lodge an offer with the Official Receiver in the meantime.

The adjourned meeting will be held on January 27, the day preceding that appointed for the public examination of the debtor.

Re SOLOMON GERVAS MAW, 2 Arthur Street, Sheffield, Manufacturing Chemist.

THIS bankrupt, who came up for examination on the 8th inst., was asked several questions by the Official Receiver in regard to the list of accounts he had filed. As he put his payments at more than his receipts, it was evident there was some mistake, and accordingly his Honour adjourned the further examination till January 29.

Legal Reports.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.—SUITS IN SCOTLAND.

AT the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on January 6, Lord Low heard applications for interim interdicts made by Mr. Dickson, on behalf of Thomas and Joseph Beecham, trading as Thomas Beecham, St. Helens. The parties called as respondents were Dr. Porter and Dr. McGilvray, Glasgow; Mr. Hair, herbalist, Glasgow; J. B. Hunter, surgeon and oculist, Galbraith Brothers, chemists, Dr. Aimey, R. McCowan, druggist, William Hunter, chemist, and R. Cullen, chemist, all of Paisley. Mr. Dickson, for the complainers, said the prayer of the petition was to interdict the respondents from selling as Beecham's Pills pills not manufactured by them. He submitted that he had presented a statement which entitled him to interim interdict. If so, then the complainers were clearly suffering a wrong, and were entitled to interdict; but if the respondents were not doing what he complained of, the interdict would not touch them. Lord Low granted interim interdict, reserving as to caution until he saw the answers.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

IN the Appeal Court No. II., on January 13, before Lords Justices Lindley, Lopes, and Kay, the appeal of the defendant in the case of the Apollinaris Co. v. Snook was disposed of. The action was brought by the Apollinaris Co. to restrain the defendant from infringing trade-mark No. 48,933, belonging to the Company, and was heard by Mr. Justice Kekewich in August last, when his lordship made an order giving effect to the plaintiffs' claim.

The facts, which were proved in the course of the trial, were that the plaintiffs had entered into a contract with Messrs. Oppel & Co. to have from them the exclusive right for a term of years of importing Friedrichshall water into Great Britain, and for the Colonies and America. Messrs. Oppel & Co. retained the right of selling Friedrichshall water on the Continent, and for the water so sold they provided a label bearing a special trade-mark. They sold it on the Continent on the condition that it should not be resold for exportation from the Continent, and the Apollinaris Co. registered the continental trade-mark in this country. The question at issue was whether the defendant (trading as Wilcox & Co.), having bought certain Friedrichshall water bearing this trade-mark from a French dealer, could legally re-sell it in this country. Mr. Justice Kekewich held that the Apollinaris Co.'s registered trade-mark was a bar to such sales, and he granted the injunction. In similar actions brought against Messrs. Ingram & Royle the Court of Appeal had recently reversed Mr. Justice Kekewich's judgment, and having removed the work from the register, the appeal of Mr. Snook did not, under the circumstances, need argument.

Mr. Sebastian, for the defendant and appellant, said the trade mark was that which was mentioned as the "F. and Arrow" in the recent case in which the Court of Appeal removed several of the Company's marks—

Lord Justice Lindley: And which we struck off?

Mr. Sebastian: Yes. The court below gave the relief asked for by the company against his client.

Mr. Neville, Q.C., said that, for the Apollinaris Co., he felt he could not usefully occupy the time of the court in arguing this question now that the mark had been removed, and so long as that decision stood. He could not consent—because it was conceivable that the matter would go further—he could only submit to a decision by their lordships against his clients.

The court thereupon sustained the appeal, with costs.



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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE PHARMACY BILL, 1891.

THE Christmas truce ends with this week, and Mr. Carteighe is to renew his campaign in support of his fifth Pharmacy Bill at meetings of the trade arranged for in Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, and Edinburgh in the course of the next seven days. In the following week Brighton is to have a visit from the President. The reason why Scotland's largest city was nearly left out of the northern tour is told by our Glasgow correspondent. It is a curious history, and must be looked upon as a sign of dissatisfaction with the Council's policy. Glasgow chemists might have expressed their disapproval of the Bill in a more graceful and, at the same time, in a more effective manner; but, in view of the

The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1891.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT.

THIS COLOURED SUPPLEMENT to "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," containing Advertisements of Situations Vacant and Wanted, Businesses for Disposal, &c., is sent weekly to

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ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE WHO SENDS A STAMPED ADDRESSED WRAPPER FOR IT.

Advertisements for this Supplement can be received on Friday morning, first post, though it is requested that they may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

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CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

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1.—LONDON, W.—First-class Dispensing Business; returns £1,000 yearly; very handsomely-fitted shop and large stock; commodious house; full particulars will be furnished in exchange for London reference; about £1,000 required.

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4.—LONDON, N.—Old-established family Retail and Dispensing Business of good class; returns £500; well-fitted shop and good stock; six-roomed house, with garden; about £400 required; worth attention.

5.—LONDON (City).—Retail and Dispensing Business; good position for pushing Proprietary Medicines; returns nearly £600 yearly; single-fronted shop and good stock; about £500 required.

6.—ESSEX (River Side).—Handsomely fitted; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £600, increasing; very good house (corner); all in good condition; an immediate purchaser will be dealt with liberally.

7.—KENT.—Large town; Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns at present at the rate of £1,300, yearly increasing; all ready money, *with good profits*; double-fronted shop; large stock; house has six rooms, shop, cellars, &c.; rent low; price £1,000; part might remain on approved security.

8.—SOUTH COAST.—Favourite watering-place; Dispensing and Light Retail; returns £550; single-fronted shop, handsomely-fitted, well-stocked; good house; very moderate rental, on lease; price £480.

9.—ESSEX.—Easy distance from London; Mixed Business; returns £1,650; *net profit* over 20 per cent; large well-fitted shop, with good commodious house, warehouses, stabling, &c.; good garden attached; terms, small premium and valuation.

10.—HANTS.—Dispensing and Retail, and some Stationery; returns increasing yearly; at present about £600; *profits very good*; good-sized house, with garden; price £450.

11.—SURREY.—Dispensing and Retail, with Post Office; old-established Business; returns between £700 and £800 yearly; shop well fitted and good stock; comfortable house, with garden, &c., held on lease at very moderate rental; valuation terms if wished.

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13.—INLAND WATERING-PLACE (West).—Dispensing and Retail; very nicely fitted shop and select trade; returns £650; *profitable*; rent very moderate; price about £500.

14.—KENT.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail, situate in a good town; returns £700 yearly; good house; rent low; held on lease; vendor relinquishing drug trade; price £450.

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LONDON, N.W.—Dispensing and Light Retail; good prices; 1,100 new prescriptions per annum; returns £700; price £550.

ESSEX.—Country Retail, with fittings; agency; returns £550; rent £20; price £250.

KENT.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £700; price £475.

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FOR disposal, a genuine old-established Business; village town in Midlands; profitable Light Retail and Prescribing; well-fitted shop; good house; expenses low; returns about £400, increasing; introduction given; price £250, or reasonable offer. Full particulars on application, E. L. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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MIDLAND Market Town.—First class Family General Retail for transfer, proprietor having taken a much larger business; established over 20 years; rent £60 on lease; returns £700 to £800; good profits; double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted and stock good; house very good, hot and cold water throughout. Apply, "Malt," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

WILLINGHAM, CAMBS.—Messrs. Berdoo & Co. are instructed to sell by tender the unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business at Willingham, 7 miles from Cambridge, returning £4 weekly under different management; anyone understanding Country trade should double this at once; 8 rooms; large garden, stocked with fruit and rose trees; rent £18; £60 to £70 will secure it; tenders made by jump sum or valuation, and received up to Thursday, 22nd January. Full particulars and tender form of Messrs. Berdoo & Co., 30 Jewry Street, E.C.

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IMMEDIATELY.—A genuine Country Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; south or south-west of England preferred; returning from £600 to £800; a Partnership in a larger concern would be considered, if with a prospect of ultimate succession. Send full particulars to L. S., care of Mr. Harris, 160 Stockwell Road, London, S.W.

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ANTHONY BROWNE, Dentist, has vacancy for Pupil; premium required. Apply, between 10 and 5, 76 Corporation St., Birmingham.

APPRENTICE.—Vacancy occurs in good London business for a well-educated youth; healthy neighbourhood; home comforts; moderate premium. Address, "Cambridge," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 2 Cannon Street, E.C.

APPRENTICE.—Vacancy open at the Pharmacy, Burnham, Somerset; moderate premium; good home. F. E. Carpenter having an Agricultural business, as well as the Light Retail and Dispensing, every opportunity is given to a sharp youth to learn both branches of the trade thoroughly; time for study allowed.

A. THOMPSON, M.P.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist, High Street, Putney, S.W., and Mineral-water Manufacturer, has a vacancy for an educated and smart youth as Pupil; comfortable home, healthy neighbourhood, and an exceptional opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; term, 3 years; premium moderate.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

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A QUALIFIED Assistant required, aged about 25. Apply to Messrs. Sater & Co., 119 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.

DRY COUNTER—Wanted, good Assistant. Apply, stating experience, age and reference, to Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Norwich.

WANTED, a gentlemanly Assistant; must be a good Salesman; indoors; easy hours, comfortable home. Francis & Co., Chemists, Wrexham.

QUALIFIED Assistant; accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Retail; about 24; indoors. Apply, Izod & Co., 1 Westow Hill, Norwood, S.E.

JUNIOR or Improver (Indoors); no Sunday duty. Apply, with usual particulars, to C. Birkett, Windermere; letters not answered in three days not entertained.

FOR India.—Wanted at once, young, respectable, and smart Assistant; qualified; hill district, fine climate. Address, "India," care of Street & Co., Cornhill, London, E.C.

LADY Pharmacist required as Manager in a Wholesale Establishment. Apply, giving particulars of past experience and references, to "London," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant, for Light Retail and Dispensing; total abstainer and one able to Extract Teeth preferred. Apply, stating age, height, experience and salary expected, to J. Noble, Boscombe Park Pharmacy, Bournemouth.

A COMPETENT qualified Assistant (Minor) accustomed to good Dispensing and Light Retail; aged about 26. State age, height, salary and references, and enclose carte if convenient, to be returned, to J. J. Bennett, Chemist, Bristol.

TRAVELLERS.—We have now one or two districts unrepresented, and shall be pleased to receive applications from gentlemen who are open to accept a commission. E. Crawshaw & Co., 80 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a medical man in the S.E. district, a neat Dispenser; duties light; surgery hours, 9 till 12 and 6.30, except Sundays; salary £1 per week. Address, H. J. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Wanted, a good Junior, aged about 24, as outdoor Assistant, accustomed to a good-class cash business; no Sunday duty; enclose photo. State full particulars, age, salary required, and reference, to Woollatt, Chemist, Taunton.

A COMPETENT qualified Assistant, about 23, outdoors, middle of January, for a good Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, if possible enclosing o. d. v., J. F. Edisbury, North Wales Pharmacy, Wrexham.

IMMEDIATELY.—George Ernest Clarke, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Dental Surgeon, Lowestoft, requires an Assistant with Minor qualification; abstainer; highest references required; enclose photo; letters unanswered in four days may be considered declined.

WANTED, immediately, by a widow lady, a trustworthy Manager for a Mixed Country business in the West of England; must be qualified and a good Dispenser. Send references, salary required, photo and full particulars (no testimonials), to Cottrill, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire.

QUALIFIED Manager (single, 25 to 30, indoors) for South of England; energetic; good Prescriber and Salesman; must have knowledge of Mechanical Dentistry, and be a good Extractor; comfortable home. Apply to Harker, Stagg & Morgan, 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, London.

WANTED, Manager, qualified, married, able to Extract Teeth, to take entire management of a business in North of England; to reside on premises; every encouragement given to a gentleman who will interest himself in the business. Address by letter, M. J., care of Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, a good Assistant (about 24); well up in Dispensing, Prescribing, Extracting, and in General country trade in agricultural district; two assistants kept; board in, but room provided out of house; no venial references from last employer absolutely necessary. Send portrait and full particulars to Tomlinson, Chelmsford, Essex.

FOREWOMAN required in a Pharmaceutical Factory (London); must understand the putting-up of drug preparations, and be competent to supervise various departments; liberal wages to an efficient person. Apply, with full particulars of previous engagements, to "Control," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, an experienced Assistant of good address, for a good-class Country Retail; required to travel about two days a week; preference given to one who can drive and accustomed to solicit. Applicants, enclose carte (to be returned) and general particulars of trade experience to H. S. Martin, Wholesale and Retail Chemist, East Grinstead, Sussex.

COMPETENT Assistant at once; good-class Country business where three are kept; must be neat, quick, obliging, a good Salesman, of gentlemanly address and appearance; a qualified man, and one who can Extract Teeth and Prescribe well, preferred; easy hours; highest references indispensable. Full particulars to R. H. Groves, Pharmacist, Blandford.

WANTED, for India, healthy climate, General Assistant Chemist, aged about 24, strong, healthy, steady, trustworthy, pushing, energetic; nature of business, general Dispensing Chemist, also Wine Stores, Fancy Goods &c; three years' engagement; free quarters; salary, first year, 125 rupees a month, rising to 150 rupees a month. Apply, with photo and copies of testimonials for transmission to India, to 216/14 Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SECOND Assistant; as Dispenser; qualified - indoors. Apply, J. H. Williams Chemist, Bristol.

WANTED, at once, an Assistant, indoors; good references indispensable. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary, to T. Davies, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Porth, Glam.

WANTED, an active, obliging, competent Junior Assistant, qualified (outdoors). Apply with usual particulars, to J. Westlake, Dispensing Chemist, High Street, Sutton, Surrey.

JUNIOR, Improver, or Turnover; must be gentlemanly and of good address time for study if required. Full particulars, salary required, and photo, to W. B. Britton, Bridge House, Barnstaple.

ASSISTANT, qualified (22 or 23); good class Dispensing and Family Retail business; usual particulars, with photo, to be returned; abstainer preferred; salary, £40. Wood, Chemist, Walmer, Kent.

WANTED, a gentlemanly Assistant, Minor, outdoors, for a high-class Drug Stores. Apply, stating usual particulars, with photograph, to Cater, Stoffell & Firth, 26 Market Place, Bath. Drug departments.

TWO Assistants, outdoors, from 22 to 26 years of age; good Countermen, and accustomed to brisk business. Apply, stating age, height and salary required, enclosing photo, Waud, Chemist, Haymarket, Leicester.

IMMEDIATELY.—A Junior Assistant; also an Improver. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclose carte (with addressed envelope for returning same), to J. Johns & Son, Chemists, Southampton.

WANTED, early in February, an Assistant, about 22 or 24 years of age, accustomed to good Dispensing and general Retail; preference given to one having the Minor qualification. Apply to C. Jackson, 4 Church Road, Acton, W.

JUNIOR Assistant, age about 20, for Stockkeeping, and to assist in Dispensing and Retail. Apply personally (or with full written particulars previously) to J. R. Faulkner, 33 Ladbroke Grove Road, North Kensington, W.

AN Assistant, about 21, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; one who can Prescribe and Extract Teeth preferred. Apply, stating age, height, salary, references, and enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. Wootton, 33 Liverpool Road, Islington, N.

IMPROVER.—Wanted, immediately, a gentlemanly, well-educated young man who has a good knowledge of the business; one who has passed the Preliminary and an abstainer preferred. Address, stating usual particulars, G. J., 131 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

IMMEDIATELY.—Competent Dispenser for good-class cash business (indoors); moderate hours; nominal Sunday duty; no night work; progressive salary; abstainer preferred. Apply, with full particulars to save time, to A. Tovey, Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified, experienced Senior Assistant (indoors). Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, with references, enclosing carte if convenient, to A. B., Messrs. Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.

SPRACKETT & SON, Dispensing and Export Chemists, Bristol, require an active Junior or Improver-Assistant, willing to make himself generally useful. Applicant will kindly send full particulars as to age, height, salary, &c., enclosing photo, which will be duly returned.

WANTED, by a Wholesale house in Dublin, an Invoice Clerk; thoroughly conversant with the Drug trade; must write neat and legible hand, and be quick at figures; age not to exceed 30. Apply, stating experience, and with reference to last employer, Bowley & Draper, Dublin.

MANAGER, to open Branch; must be a reliable Dispenser, having had experience in the best class of trade; a married man having his own furniture preferred; good house, not previously occupied; highest references will be required. Address, "Netts," Barrow, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, London.

JUNIOR; indoors; no Sunday duty; preference given to a good Counterman who has lived in a first-class cash business. Apply, stating experience, salary expected, &c., to Y., Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E.C. Also (shortly) vacancy for a quick, obliging hand at stock, &c.

ASSISTANT (Junior), indoors; not under 21; must be gentlemanly, of good address, and accustomed to high-class Retail and Dispensing; good character indispensable. Apply, stating age, height, references, and salary required, enclosing carte if possible, to Wynne Ticho & Son, Dispensing Chemists, Exeter.

A GENTLEMAN as Junior (Minor qualification), about 23 years of age, by end of January, with good reference as to moral character, business address, &c.; a comfortable home and gentlemanly occupation, with time for study and recreation. Write, stating usual particulars, or call between 11 and 12 A.M. or 6 and 9 P.M., 1 Jermyn Street, S.W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

JUNIOR or Improver; 19; 4 years' experience. Revill, 265 Fulwood Road, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT: until April; 22; tall; unqualified; good references. J. Hodgkin, Treales, Preston.

PART TIME: Temporary or Wholesale; 32; highest reference. T., 1 Courtenay Road, Penge.

JUNIOR (19); 4 years' experience; passed Preliminary; indoors. "H., Hardman, Chemist, Leeds.

LONDON.—Assistant or Branch Manager; Minor qualification; 22. "A.P.S., 23 Chippendale Road, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; good references; varied experience; qualified. Brooks, 20 Cornwall Street, Plymouth.

JUNIOR; 24; unqualified; good Tooth-extractor; little Dentistry. Turton, 197 Moseley Road, Birmingham.

LONDON.—Immediate engagement; qualified; good address. "Chemist," 4 Thayer Street, London, W.

TEMPORARY, permanency; qualified; large experience. W., 4 East Terrace, Fairlaw Park, Sydenham.

ASSISTANT: good experience; satisfactory references; outdoors preferred. C. Pridham, Milson Street, Bath.

WANTED, situation as Junior; aged 20; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; abstainer; good references. Rutter, The Terrace, Tarporley.

AS Assistant or Dispenser to Surgeon; 9 years' experience; thoroughly competent; outdoors. French, 24 Bark Place, Bayswater, W.

TO Manage a Branch; can Extract Teeth, &c.; qualified; married; good Prescriber; aged 40. "Chemist, 14 Gerrard Street, Aston, Birmingham.

JUNIOR seeks situation at month's notice; Bath or Norwich preferred; aged 20; good references. "Junior," 96 Albert Street, Lowestoft.

AS Junior; aged 19; height 5 feet 7 inches; has been engaged in a large Dispensing establishment for 3½ years. H., 24 Crondace Road, Fulham, S.W.

EXPERIENCED Manager, with some capital, desires situation, with view to Partnership or succession. "Methyl," 105 Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.

MANAGER or Senior; outdoors; disengaged on February 2; Major qualification. Address, A. B. Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co, Giltspur Street, E.C.

LOCUM-TENENS, or Manager; country preferred; qualified, competent, steady, and reliable; highest references. "Extractor," 86 Florence Road, London, S.E.

MANAGER; Dispenser; qualified; aged 33; married, no family; thoroughly reliable; experienced; references. "Alpha," care of Wilson, Aldwinkle, Thrapstone.

TRAVELLER, with connection in the North of England and Scotland, desires re-engagement; Drug or Sundries. "Manchester," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Chemists and Dentists.—Assistant, married, 35, good Prescriber, Dispenser, &c., and first-class Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, desires situation. "Dentist," 2 Granville Place, W.C.

WHOLESALE.—Advertiser requires re-engagement; Wet or Dry Counter; disengaged; good references and experience. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, by thorough experienced man, situation, Wet, Dry, or Export Counter; unexceptional references. Vernon, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, with first-class connection in Ireland amongst druggists, grocers, oil and colour merchants, &c., is open to accept commissions from first-class houses. A. Brown, Midland Hotel, Dublin.

BY qualified Assistant (A. H. Dub.), Wholesale or Retail; hospital experience; Counter Prescribing; Vaccination; moderate salary; outdoors. Address, 71/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Advertisers.—Gentleman (27), now preparing the advertisements and attending to the correspondence of advertisement department of large patent-medicine firm, shortly at liberty. "Lex," 45 Shaftesbury Road, Ravenscourt Park, W.

MANAGER or Assistant (outdoors); thoroughly competent; married; 35. C., 2 Granville Place, W.C.

ASSISTANT; Mixed business; country preferred. X., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified Minor; aged 30; medium height; excellent references. A. B. C., 177 Great Portland Street, W.

DISPENSER, outdoors; aged 25; 10 years' experience; Pharm. Prelim. Apoth. Hall. "Rhei," care of Parker, Stationer, St. Ives, Hunts.

AS JUNIOR; aged 21; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 5½ years' experience; disengaged February 1st. O. H. W., 30 Church Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.

EVENING employment (two weekly preferred) with Chemist, or Dispenser to Surgeon; West-end experience; 23. "Student," 57 Hall Place, W.

TOWN or Country; 23; tall; unqualified; good experience and references; disengaged; good Prescriber. Royle, 18 Queen's Road, N.W.

IMPROVER or Dispenser; 2 years' experience and 3 Dispensing for Surgeons; give few months. "Sulphonal," Mr. Lockley, Sambrook, Newport, Salop.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Chemist; outdoors; married; 12 years' reference; registered; disengaged. Address, J. R. Lamb, 3 Ebner Street, Wandsworth, S.W.

ASSISTANT or Manager; married, no children; permanency; highest references; varied experience; disengaged. Baines, 28 Cranbury Avenue, Southampton.

MANAGER; married; 12 years' experience; Minor; height 5 ft. 9 in.; permanency preferred. "Emulsion," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; 27; London and country experience; thoroughly competent all round; abstainer, and disengaged. A. B., 26 St. John's Terrace, Mansfield.

QUALIFIED; aged 35; first-class experience; disengaged; Wholesale or Retail; could travel if required; no objection to go abroad; moderate salary accepted for a permanency. "Chemist," 41 East Street, Weymouth.

QUALIFIED gentleman requires engagement as Manager, Traveller, or in other position of trust, where good service would be appreciated. Apply, "Brother," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

FOR SALE.—Bottles at Manufacturers' original crate prices; best French goods, far superior to the ordinary English make:—1-oz. round essences, plain, 7s. gross; stoppered, 18s. 6d. gross; ½-oz. ditto, plain, 5s. 9d. gross; 1-dram vials, 2s. 9d. gross; ½-dram ditto, 2s. 7d. gross. Also a mahogany toothbrush-case, similar to Maw's 10A, quite new, cost 35s., price 20s. Barnett & Co., Perfumers, Moor Street, Birmingham.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hill's Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s. 6d., post free.

STUDENTS' AIDS TO EXAMINATION.

PRELIMINARY.—Arithmetic and Metric Systems, 1s. How to Write an Essay, 3d. Caesar Simplified, 1s. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d. **MINOR**.—Equations Simplified, 1s. Illegible Autographic Prescriptions, 1s. Notes on Dispensing, 1s. Prescriptions given at the Minor, 6d. "Chemist," care of Mr. J. Edwards, Wye, Kent.

READ AND USE

THE ART OF DISPENSING. Price 3s. 6d.

ALPE'S HANDY BOOK OF MEDICINE STAMP DUTY. Price 2s. 6d.

PROCTOR'S MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING. Price 2s. 6d.

Published at the Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

bureaucratic method in which the opinions of many towns have been recorded, it is not in all respects unsatisfactory to find a great town in which the ready-made-resolution machine does not work easily.

A sufficiently strong platform-ring will probably be found in the other centres to ensure at least the nominal success of next week's meetings, but there is evidence that, without reckoning Glasgow, Scotch support of the proposed measure is by no means solid.

Mr. Carteighe naturally wishes to signalise his long tenure of office and power by some legislative achievement. His curriculum scheme, in the wisdom of which he no doubt implicitly believes, has outlived whatever enthusiasm has existed in its favour, and, notwithstanding its intrinsic merits, has hardly vigour enough left to stand upright by itself. It remains to be seen whether the new clauses of the Bill, which have never come before Parliament previously, will supply the necessary stimulant.

Professedly, this Bill was brought out in October, so as to give abundant time for its discussion by the trade: actually, invitation to its discussion has proved to have been a mere mockery. Not a line nor a syllable of concession has been made to the great volume of opinion which has been expressed throughout the country in favour of an additional clause demanding the maintenance of the integrity of the principle of the Act of 1868. This was argued in the Council, and the minority there had, quite properly, to give way. But it has been evident that the opinion of chemists in England and Wales has most decidedly leaned towards the view of the minority of the Council. Even the resolutions in favour of the Bill as it stands have been almost invariably moved and seconded and carried with definite indications of regret that the extension suggested was not considered practicable. If Scotch pharmacists, therefore, go to any of these meetings, let them not imagine that it is their advice that is sought: the temper of disciples is what will best suit them in the view of the general and staff.

The Pharmacy Act of 1868 created chemists and druggists as a legally organised body. That Act has been denounced as a poor, wretched Poisons Act, and its results have been scoffed at; and, as a consequence, the substantial benefits which the Act confers are also undefended. Scotch chemists have had the same experience as their English brethren. A way has been found to set at naught the principal clauses of the Act, and this evasion has been as successful in Scotch as in English courts. Let it be understood that Parliament has never been asked to remedy the resulting grievance, and that the confident assurance which we are frequently receiving that Parliament would do nothing of the kind is just an individual opinion, and nothing more. We know that Parliament protects the titles of solicitors, surgeons, dentists, and others, and it would not be surprising to anybody, if necessity occurred, that this protection should be confirmed. Why, then, should it be so very astonishing that chemists should ask for the rectification of a flaw in the Pharmacy Act which cancels some of its most important provisions? Scotch chemists should remember, when they are asked next week to endorse the policy of the Pharmaceutical Council, that though they may not object to any of the clauses of the Bill before them—that though, indeed, they may heartily approve of many of them—their support of the measure as a whole implies and carries with it a tacit abandonment of the claim to a title indicating genuine qualification for the present, and practically for ever.

HENRY BOWMAN BRADY.

"The report itself is the best evidence of the success which has attended Mr. Brady's investigations, and it is not too much to say that his extensive memoir will be an indispensable boon to all future workers in this branch of research."

THIS frank and unadorned testimony by the director of the *Challenger Research Staff* to the late Mr. Brady's *magnum opus* would make a fitting epitaph for the man. There is no question that in Henry Bowman Brady pharmacy has lost the most gifted of her sons. It is given to few in pharmacy to earn more than a transient reputation amongst their fellows alone, but the Newcastle pharmacist had sure footing in the annals of science when he was scarce known in advanced pharmacy, and his local reputation grew with years until he had all the honours bestowed upon him which men of science and culture could give. All this was gained through sheer merit, hard work, and the most painstaking care with details. Elsewhere we deal with the personal characteristics of the man, his success as a retail pharmacist, and generally of achievements in research—those achievements which Mr. Murray has spoken of in such high terms. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that in his devotion to the studies of a naturalist, Mr. Brady was not forgetful of the claims which pharmacy had upon him.

From a year or two after passing his Major examination until his retirement from business a few years ago, he gave a large share of his time to the advancement of pharmacy. He was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Conference, its first treasurer, and president in 1872 and 1873. He gave good service to the Pharmaceutical Society for several years as a member of the Council, and for a much longer period acted as an examiner in *materia medica*. In the latter capacity he was, perhaps, best known to many in the trade. He was a searching examiner, too: his extreme respect for facts and acuteness in detecting anything in the nature of "cram" were not favourable to his reputation amongst candidates; but his colleagues had infinite trust in his judgment, and that perhaps is the best tribute to his fitness for the work and the justice of his decisions. Mr. Brady earned his position in the front rank of the trade by honest work. Very early in his career he appeared as an advocate for the higher education of the pharmacist, and more than thirty years ago assisted in establishing a school of pharmacy in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Progressive policies kindred to this had his attention on various occasions during his lifetime, and meanwhile practical pharmacy was not neglected. The record of his work in this department is extensive, although not of so high a character as what he did in natural science. The most noticeable papers are unquestionably those which he wrote, in conjunction with the late Henry Deane, on "*Microscopical Research in Relation to Pharmacy*," the first of which was communicated to one of the first meetings of the Pharmaceutical Conference, and was followed up by several papers of a similar nature, notably those on the microscopy of extract of flesh. The first paper was one which threw considerable light on the composition of opium preparations, and brought into precision our knowledge of the crystalline forms of opium alkaloids. Whenever these papers were illustrated, it was Mr. Brady's pencil which supplied the drawings, and surely few pencils have been handled with such delicacy and accuracy of touch as his. As one of the first to advocate the use of the microscope in pharmaceutical education and research Mr. Brady will be long remembered. Apart from the application of the microscope to pharmacy, his pharmaceutical researches were not ambitious, and are chiefly notable for several exceedingly practical papers regarding the manufacture of

pessaries and suppositories. He appears to have given great attention to these medicaments at the time when the late Sir James Y. Simpson helped to popularise them, and he promptly gave the trade the benefit of his experience, which included the invention of the mould which is now universally used for making suppositories.

We must go outside pharmacy for the record of Mr. Brady's life-passion—the Foraminifera. Most people who have looked through microscopes are familiar with the "skeletons" of these tiny organisms. Their exquisite forms and colours make them fitting atoms from which artistic microscopists build up pretty bouquets and geometric forms for the curious to gaze at. Foraminifera are as plentiful as the sand of the seashore. As fossils they are the substance of our chalk deposits, and as living creatures they abound on the surface and bottom of the ocean—mere specks of protoplasm possessed of the property of secreting the dissolved earthly salts of sea-water so as to make a protective shell for their soft and semi-fluid bodies. Mr. Brady commenced the study of these creatures when but few in this country had systematically studied them. It was not until 1862 that Professor W. B. Carpenter published his monograph, wherein about 2,000 specimens were classified; yet in 1863 Mr. Brady appeared before the British Association meeting with a paper on new Foraminifera. He at once secured a reputation as a naturalist, and many a new genus and scores of species has he added to the class since then. The microscopic fauna of the Tyne districts first had his attention. He compiled a catalogue of the Northumberland and Durham Foraminifera in 1865, and, about the same time, the Geological Survey secured his services for the examination of the fossils of the boulder clay of Caithness. In the ten years following his first paper, he had given to science the results of seventeen researches, and his work was so fruitful of discovery that on June 4, 1874, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, an honour bestowed upon his friend Daniel Hanbury seven years before. On the same occasion Dr. Lauder Brunton and the late Mr. J. Eliot Howard were also elected fellows. Already Mr. Brady was connected with the Geological, Linnean, Microscopical, and other scientific societies, and, frail though his body was—for he was a martyr to a distressing bronchial affection which was enough to sap the energy and vitality of any man—he took an active share in the work of all. Still he did not rest on his laurels. His great attainments singled him out for a piece of work of the most laborious kind—the examination of the foraminiferous dredgings brought back by the *Challenger*. This work took up eight years of his life; but now, happily, he had secured a fair competence from his business, and was relieved of much of the detail by an energetic partner, and he threw himself into research with such vigour that years before his memoirs reached the MS. state the scientific staff in Edinburgh predicted that Mr. Brady's section would be one of the greatest interest and value. Some indication of the correctness of this prophecy was given in various papers communicated to the different societies from 1876 to 1883, and even pharmacy got the benefit of his research in communications made regarding his "Journey Eastward" in 1879. This journey was extended round the world, and was undertaken, partly for his health's sake, but mainly to gather data for his *magnum opus*, so careful was he about his facts. The MS. of his report on the *Challenger* Foraminifera was completed in June, 1884, and the report was published in the year following. It is a quarto book of 814 pages, and is accompanied by a book of 114 plates. Anything in the nature of criticism of this work would be out of place in this journal. Suffice it to state that most of the material which Mr. Brady had to deal

with was entirely new to science, and "it was of prime importance for the discussion to have a thorough revision of our knowledge of existing species and varieties." Hence the report assumed the form of a complete history of the Foraminifera, their functions and place in the economy of nature. How well the work was done may be judged by the encomium which heads this note, to which Mr. Murray also adds: "It would be difficult to over-estimate the amount of labour involved in a careful examination of the large quantity of the material which Mr. Brady took as the basis of his report, together with the comparison, determination, delineation and description of the various species and numerous series of forms." One of the Scotch Universities was amongst the first to recognise the ability shown by Mr. Brady in the *Challenger* report, and, in appreciation of the value of that work and of his life-long labours, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. At his death he was one of the Council of the Royal Society, and although the *Challenger* report was a fitting climax to his achievements he still retained the spirit of the investigator, and death only has stopped his labours.

We cannot claim that pharmacy gave this man to the world, but we can at least feel proud of the fact that pharmacy fostered his genius, and all British pharmacists will join in a tribute of honour to his memory.

COMMENTARY.

KOCHISM.—The tide is turning with a vengeance. Says the *Medical Press* this week:—"In face of the evident determination of the Germans to keep the secret of Koch's discovery, it behoves us to set our faces against any further meddling with a fluid of doubtful value and certain danger." Which is almost *ditto* to what the *Lancet* said the week before. Perhaps the most serious attack against the Koch remedy is that made by Professor Virchow, who, as the result of the pathological examination of 21 persons who died after Dr. Koch's treatment, states that the injections cause the bacilli to migrate to parts of the body where they were not before, and so give rise to tuberculous condition of such parts. Cases have been shown at the Medical Society of Berlin which clearly demonstrate the accuracy of Professor Virchow's statements. Koch has made a communication to the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* of this week regarding the composition of his lymph. This is understood to be an abandonment of the policy of secrecy; but, so far, his statements are general only, and amount to this: He extracts a "pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli" (whatever that may be) with 50 per cent. glycerine, which dissolves the effective substance as well as other toxic matter. The effective substance is precipitated by alcohol, but is not coagulated at a temperature much above that at which toxic albumoses are coagulated. Moreover, it dialyses freely, so that while Koch does not consider it to belong to this class of bodies, he thinks it may be a derivative of and have a close affinity to them.

POISONINGS IN 1889.—According to the Registrar-General's returns, the deaths by poisoning in 1889 numbered 376 from accident or negligence, 260 classified under suicide, 4 under murder, and 2 under manslaughter. These figures are a little lower than in 1888, when there were 432 accidental deaths, and 268 by suicide from poisoning. "Lead-poisoning," chiefly the result of working in paint-factories, accounts, as usual, for the largest number of deaths, or 119 out of the total under the "accidental" heading. Carbolic acid has a score of 27 accidental deaths and 41 suicides to its

credit in 1889, against 37 and 64 in 1888. "Opium, landanum, morphia, soothing-syrup, cordial, paregoric" figure for 88 accidental deaths and 46 suicides. Among the accidents there were 8 deaths from chlorodyne, 2 from "Steedman's Powders," 1 from linseed essence, and 1 from syrup of aniseed. "Liniment" accounts for 4, chloral for 5, "Burnet's Disinfectant," antipyrin, cocaine, iodine, and turpentine for 1 each. Arsenic was the agent only twice among accidental deaths and only 4 times among suicides; prussic acid 3 times among accidents and 20 times among suicides. It is curious that this poison was chosen 19 times by males and only once by a female to end the heart-aches of life. Strychnine appears 5 times as the occasion of accidental deaths, and was used 15 times for suicide, 10 times by females and 5 times by males. "Verm-in-killer" was in addition used 3 times each by males and females. The poisons used in the murder cases were hydrochloric acid 1, chloral 1, cyanide of potassium 1, and "kind not stated" 1. Opium and caustic potash are named as the agents in the two manslaughter cases.

MARRIAGE.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

WATSON—HORTON.—On January 4, at St. Anne's, Poole's Park, N., William Henry Watson, of Spennymoor, Durham, to Ada Mand Eveline, only daughter of Horatio William Horton, chemist, of 44 Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N.

DEATHS.

BRADY.—On January 10, at Bournemouth, Henry Bowman Brady, F.R.S., LL.D., pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 55. Mr. Henry Bowman Brady, was born at Gateshead on February 23, 1835, and was the son of the late Mr. Henry Brady, who for fifty years carried on an extensive practice as a surgeon in that town. The father in the intervals of his practice was devoted to the study of natural history, and especially of botany, and instilled into his son a love of nature, which was further fostered by his in early days having been a pupil with such an ardent naturalist as Mr. Storey. He was educated at Ackworth School, in Yorkshire, and Tulketh Hall, near Preston. On leaving school he was apprenticed to the late Thomas Harvey, of Leeds, as a pharmaceutical chemist, and on the completion of his apprenticeship he studied under Dr. Thos. Richardson (the late Professor Marocco being a fellow-student) in the laboratory which afterwards became the chemical department of the College of Physical Science. He passed the



examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, and opened business in December, 1855, as a pharmaceutical chemist at 40 Mosley Street. He carried on the business at No. 40 and No. 29 until December, 1876, when he was succeeded by Mr. N. H. Martin. During these twenty-one years of his business life Mr. Brady was closely identified with the Pharmaceutical Society. He was a member of the Council of that Society for several years, and at another period a member of the Board of Examiners. During the meeting of the British Association in Newcastle in 1863, Mr. Brady made the first move towards the establishment of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and of this body he was the president at the meetings at Brighton in 1872, and at Bradford in 1873. Various papers and addresses by Mr. Brady are published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and, without attempting a list, we may especially mention a series "On the Anatomy of Drugs," and, in conjunction with the late Mr.

Henry Deane, papers "On the Results of the Micro-chemical Examination of Extract of Flesh" and "On Microscopical Research in Relation to Pharmacy." During this business period of his career Mr. Brady was an active figure in the intellectual and scientific life of his native city, and was a worthy member of that group of naturalists, including Alder, the Hancocks, Hewitson, Howes, Wailes, Norman, and his own brother, Dr. G. S. Brady, which Newcastle gave to the scientific world. In 1863 he contributed to the British Association a valuable "Report on the Dredging of the Northumberland Coast and Dogger Bank," especially in reference to foraminifera. In this report several foraminifera which were then new to the British fauna were enumerated. This was the first of a long series of papers and monographs, the last one of which was only published a short time before his death upon the subject with which the name of H. B. Brady will ever be connected as a scientist, that of foraminifera. Several of these papers, especially those of a local bearing, were read before the Natural History Society of Northumberland and Durham and the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, and were published in the "Transactions" of those societies. Other papers were published in the *Geological Magazine* in the "Transactions" of the Linnean Society, in the "Annals" and *Magazine of Natural History*, Reports of the British Association, "Journal" of the Royal Microscopical Society, and elsewhere. In 1869, in conjunction with Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Mr. Brady wrote a description of two gigantic types of arenaceous foraminifera, parkeria and loftusia—a paper full of close observation and scientific deduction, and one of considerable value in the elucidation of the animal nature of these huge fossils. In 1870, with Mr. W. K. Parker, F.R.S., and Professor T. Rupert Jones, Mr. Brady published a "Monograph of the genus Polymorphina." In 1874 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1888 he was made a member of the council of that body. During the last years that Mr. Brady was in business as a pharmacist he collected the materials and wrote his classical "Monograph of Carboniferous and Permian Foraminifera," which was published by the Paleontographical Society in 1876.

Most Englishmen are probably aware of the scientific cruise of H.M.S. *Challenger* during the years 1873 to 1876, but beside a few newspaper paragraphs they are not perhaps quite so well informed as to what became of the enormous mass of material collected for scientific investigation during those years. Under the direction of a special staff of scientific men, the dredgings were sorted and handed over to specialists in each department of natural history. The work which Mr. Brady had done in connection with the subject of foraminifera pointed to him as the most suitable person to be entrusted with this branch, and in 1878 he commenced his researches, with the result that in May, 1882, he sent in his first batch of manuscript, and in June, 1884, it was completed. The report is embodied in two quarto volumes, the one containing 814 pages of text, and the other 114 plates, which are of unrivalled artistic excellence as well as scientific accuracy. When we mention that the Bibliography of the subject alone occupies forty-six pages of this volume, and that alike in the Bibliography as well as in the body of the work Mr. Brady never accepted a statement without verifying it, some idea of the immense labour may be gained. This has been admitted to be the most important contribution to the subject which has ever been published in any country, and is one of a series of reports which throw a flood of light upon many problems connected with the biological conditions of the depths of the ocean. This work must for many generations be referred to as the great storehouse of facts, and the accepted authority upon foraminifera. Since this report was published Mr. H. B. Brady still pursued his favourite subject, and without attempting to enumerate the papers he has contributed to societies and journals, we may mention as especially interesting one on "Reproductive Condition of Orbitolites," and a "Note on a New Type of Foraminifera of the Family Chilostemellidae," which was read before the Royal Microscopical Society in October last, and published in the "Journal" of that society.

In 1888, in recognition of his scientific work, he was elected LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen, and in addition to many other distinctions and honours by various scientific bodies, he was in the same year presented with a gold medal by the Emperor of Austria in recognition of valuable assistance rendered to the National Museum.

Mr. H. B. Brady was a man of slight physique and of delicate health, and his complaint of emphysema of the lungs compelled him in the winter months to leave his business and seek refuge in the sunnier South. This was probably the reason and the origin of that love of travel which caused him to visit most portions of the habitable globe. In his travels, besides becoming well acquainted with Europe and America, he visited India, Ceylon, Japan, Java, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and other places. One of the most interesting journeys of this sort was in 1878, when he and a friend visited Morocco, an account of which Mr. Brady published in a lecture to the Leeds Philosophical Society on "Morocco and the Moors: Fez—Mekinez—Rabat." Wherever he went Mr. Brady was sure to be at home in the best sense of the word, and his long letters from these distant places, which were written for circulation amongst the inner circle of his friends, were full of a keen appreciation of what was worth observing and recording, and were valued by those who had the privilege of reading them. His last foreign journey was in the winter of 1889 and 1890 when, with some friends, he visited Cairo and ascended the Nile. He was laid up at Cairo with oedema of the feet and legs, and from this he never quite recovered. He spent the summer at Brighton, and towards the end of November he moved to Bournemouth, to what he and his friends hoped would prove a milder climate; but the rigour of an Arctic winter found him out even there, and on January 8 he was taken with pneumonia, which in two days proved fatal. His death, following soon after that of his friend and collaborator, Mr. H. K. Parker, is an irreparable loss to the scientific world, and especially to all those who are interested in the study of the protozoa. That he was possessed of far more than the average of brain power is undoubted, but in the face of delicate health, the immense amount of work he accomplished is a monument of unwearied patience and industry in the pursuit of that truth in science which he loved so dearly.

He was a member of the Society of Friends, and his remains were laid in Jesmon Cemetery, on January 14, followed by the members of his family, the principal and professors of the College of Science, members of the learned and scientific societies of Newcastle, and his life-long friend, Mr. R. Reynolds, of Leeds.

The pen-and-ink portrait of Mr. Brady which appears above was reproduced from a sketch made by one of his fellow-townsmen as he sat at the presidential table of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne in September, 1889.

BRUMLEU.—The death is announced, on the 10th inst., after an illness of several weeks' duration, of Mr. Charles Brumleu, at his residence, Moss Bank, Sidcup, aged 65 years. Mr. Brumleu was well known in Mincing Lane circles as a wholesale drug and chemical merchant. He was a native of Brunswick, in Germany, and came to this country about forty years ago. For some time he was engaged in a wholesale druggists' house in the City, and subsequently commenced business on his own account as a chemical merchant, and successfully introduced into this country the iodide of potassium and other chemicals manufactured by the firm of Conradt, of Paris (now Roque). He subsequently took up the agency for Pelletier's quinine, which his firm still holds. Mr. Brumleu also acted many years ago as selling agent for the aniline dyes manufactured by Brooke, Simpson & Spiller, and was known besides as an essential-oil merchant. We understand that his business will be continued by his two sons, Frederick and William, under the style and title of Charles Brumleu and Sons.

CHAPMAN.—On December 15, Mr. Walter Chapman, chemist and druggist, Wandsworth Road, London. Aged 42.

CRAWLEY.—On January 3, Mr. Joseph Crawley, of Dublin, who had been engaged in the drug trade for many years. He served his time at Dr. Wyse's establishment, 28 Upper Sackville Street, and was manager for Dr. Cantrell, Belfast; Dr. Oakshott, Cork; and Byfield & Co., Limerick. Twenty-five years ago he was proprietor of the Roscrea Medical Hall. Afterwards he was for fourteen years manager of the wholesale drug department of Messrs. P. M. Fay & Co., Thomas Street, Dublin, and was latterly manager of Dr. Leonard's, North Earl Street.

LAEN.—On January 1, Mr. William Laen, chemist and druggist, Meyrick Street, Pembroke Dock. Aged 70.

LEVEN.—On December 31, Mr. James M. Leven, chemist and druggist, Leven Street, Edinburgh.

MARTIN.—On December 13, Mr. William Brown Martin, chemist and druggist, Waterloo Street, Stoke, Devonport. Aged 78.

MORRISON.—Mr. Russell Morrison, chemical broker and head of the firm of Morrison & Co., 2 Fen Court, E.C., died on January 11, aged 42 years, after a prolonged illness. Mr. Morrison had been known in Mincing Lane for many years, and until about ten years ago was a partner in the firm of Lambert & Morrison, now Samuel Lambert & Co. He was unmarried.

OPWYRDA.—On January 2, Mr. Robertus Johannes Opwyrd, a prominent Dutch pharmacist, and the editor of the journal *Pharmaceutisch Weekblad*, died suddenly at his residence, Nymoen, Holland. Mr. Opwyrd was formerly a teacher of chemistry at several schools in Holland, and subsequently acted as examiner in pharmacy. He had been editor of the *Pharmaceutisch Weekblad* from the time of its establishment, about twenty-five years ago, and was an honorary member of the German Apotheker-Verein.

RADCLIFFE.—On December 20, Mr. James Radcliffe, chemist and druggist, West Street, Oldham. Aged 49.

STANWAY.—At Kington, Herefordshire, on December 27, Mr. W. H. Stanway, chemist and druggist. The burial of the deceased gentleman which took place on New Year's Day, was attended with masonic honours and many tributes of affection and respect were laid upon the grave.

TAYLOR.—On January 1, Mr. George Taylor, chemist and druggist, Rosebank Place, Edinburgh. Aged 31.

EXTRACTS FROM DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Harmer, William Milsted, Hawkhurst, doctor of medicine. Dated, January 7; filed, January 12; unsecured liabilities, 3,987. 12s. 11d. estimated net assets, 1,000/. Composition of 5s. in the pound, payable forthwith.

	£	s.	d.
Barham, G., & Son, Hawkhurst	26	0	10
Bullon, H., Hawkhurst	105	0	0
Blink, A., Hartsgreen	601	18	3
Bagler, J., Ashford	13	14	4
Couchman, F. J., Hawkhurst	213	4	4
Chapman, T., & Sons, Ashford	14	11	8
Davis, Hawkhurst	700	0	0
Delves, E., Hawkhurst	141	5	5
Dowie & Marshall, London	13	6	4
Duke, C. W., Hastings	27	14	0
Easton, J., "	134	14	11
Feaver, G. O., "	19	2	6
Finnemore, G., Cranbrook	76	12	0
Fremlin Bros., Maidstone	85		4
Hall, T., Hawkhurst	306	2	7
Hanshaw, H. E., Hawkhurst	10	11	6
Ker & Son, Maidstone	17	14	5
Morgan & Co., London	79	17	6
Morris, G., Hawkhurst	14	1	11
Pannett, C., "	24	14	7
Piper, R., "	13	5	6
Piper, F., "	797	11	0
Reeves, J., "	18	13	4
Rodmell, E. T., "	20	14	0
Smith, J., Cranbrook	13	14	1
Tannott, E., Hawkhurst	243	8	4
Taylor & Son, London	17	14	0
Waghorn, O., Hawkhurst	132	17	8

THE DIARY COUPON.

It will be remembered that during December subscribers were invited to send to this office answers to twelve questions printed on a coupon-sheet sent out with every copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1891 supplied to purchasers of that book in the United Kingdom before December 31, 1890. If the competition should be repeated another year we will try to so arrange it that foreign and colonial subscribers may also compete, but we were unable to provide for this on the present occasion.

The questions all related to the advertisements exclusively. It was thought desirable to ascertain from those to whom these were addressed their opinions on them. A fairly representative expression of such views could not fail to be of interest to the advertisers themselves, and may, we hope, tend to improve the character and quality of the announcements which we publish in the future. As stated in the DIARY itself, that volume contains the announcements of 538 distinct firms, all appealing to chemists and druggists. It is the most complete collection of such advertisements ever brought together, and as such is worthy of careful scrutiny by all who would be masters of their business.

Our competition was based on the "one man one vote" principle. That is to say, only one vote could be given for each book, as it was necessary to return it on the coupon, and but a single coupon was supplied with each DIARY. The competitors, however, were not always the actual subscribers, as it was quite permissible for the actual possessor of the book to pass his coupon to some one else.

We are not dissatisfied with the response. The total number of coupons returned to us was

ONE THOUSAND AND FORTY.

This is only a small percentage of the number actually sent out, but it is a volume of opinion of sufficient extent to serve as a test of average estimate. The analysis of the votes has been a work of no small dimensions, and in now presenting it we may remark, in anticipation of a very obvious criticism, that in scarcely any instance will it be found that the details exactly balance the total. This is easily explained. Some of the coupons were not completely filled in; and sometimes the replies were so vague that they could not be counted. Some competitors gave us the choice of several advertisements under a single heading, but as it was they, and not we, who were asked to make the selection, we were obliged to strike out such votes.

Coming now to the questions submitted and the answers received we get the following results:—

THE MOST GENERALLY EFFECTIVE ADVERTISEMENT.

To this question the response was never doubtful. Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., with their 24½ pages, received the vote for this on about half the coupons. It will be observed that Messrs. Warrick Brothers' two striking pages secured a remarkable number of votes, and that these, with Messrs. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.'s eight beautifully illustrated pages, Messrs. Hockin, Wilson & Co., and Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, are the only ones which score double figures. The following is the full report of the vote on this question:—

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-143)	477	Chiswick Soap Co. (74); Fitzsimmons & Fearnley (281); Hay, W. (251); Wilcox & Co. (418)	8
Warrick Bros. (190, 191)	274	Crown Perfumery Co. (9); Shirley, A. W. (282, 283)	7
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (37 44)	114	Bowers Bros. (47); Beecham, T. (239); Edwards & Co. (410)	6
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71-73)	14		
Kent & Sons (277-280)	12		
Fordham & Sons (Lim.) (3)	9		

Brellitts, E. & Co. (355-367); Pears, A. & F. (77)	5
Kangra Valley Indian Tea Growers' Assn. (Lim.) (102, 103); Lancaster & Son (26-29); Stevenson & Howell (337)	3
Howards & Sons (184, 185)	2
Allen & Hanburys (110); Austin & Co. (286); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (8);	

Clarke's Pyramid Fairy Light Co. (100); Clarke's Blood Mixture (248); Evans, Sons & Co. (199-201, 276); Ewen, J., & Sons (404); Hearn, Squire & Francis (186, 187); Layng, R. C. (225, 248); May & Baker (v.); Mann & Co. (290); Pascall, J. (78); Tunbridge & Wright (297); Tyrer, P. (25); Zingit Co. (Lim.)	1
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In considering which is

THE MOST USEFUL ADVERTISEMENT

appearing in the DIARY there is even more unanimity than on the first question. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. again receive about half the whole of the votes, and E. Brellitts & Co. (Limited) prove to be their most serious competitors. This goes to show that in the view of chemists and druggists a price-list is much appreciated. We imagine that if foreign readers had taken part in the voting this fact would have been emphasised. It will be noticed that Messrs. Fordham & Sons (Limited) hold a very respectable position in the competition as regards usefulness. This is evidence that advertisements on the border land of the drug trade are valued. The vote on this question comes out thus:—

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)	498	Layng, R. C. (225, 348); Newball & Mason (674, 675); Seabury & Johnson (233, 234); Stevenson & Howell (337); Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (12, 13); Tyrer, P. (85, 101); Bowers Bros. (47)	2
Brellitts, E. & Co. (Lim.) (355-367)	265	Beecham, T. (239); Blyton, Astley & Co. (70); Burgess, E. (240); Burroughs, J. (81); Clarke's Blood Mixture (245); Cook & Co. (421); Crown Perfumery Co. (9); Danton & Co. (24, 25); Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (206); Gibson & Son (98); Goodall, Backhouse & Co. (90); Great Tower Street Tea Co. (104); Hamilton & Co. (255); Harvey (289); Hearn & Co. (371); Idris & Co. (256); Lancaster (26-29); Manchester College of Pharmacy (57); Natall, E. (62, 63); Porter & Clarke (236, 237); Pattison G. (15, 113); Sanders, H. G., & Son (354, 395); Shirley, A. W. (282, 283); Smith & Co. (203); Steward, J. H. (23); Still & Co. (415); Tunbridge & Wright (297); Watson & Wats (349); Warrington Chemical Co. (5); Wilcox & Co. (418); York Glass Co. (386); Zimmerman, A. & M. (35, 262)	1
Fordham & Sons (Lim.) (3)	86		
Kent & Sons (277-280)	15		
Loft's Check Till Co. (Lim.) (60); Kangra Valley Indian Tea Growers' Association (102, 103)	12		
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71-73)	11		
Fitch Type Writer Co. (49)	9		
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (37-44); Pears, A. & F. (77)	7		
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS' books, &c. (112); Howards & Sons (184, 185); Westminster College of Pharmacy (53)	6		
THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY; Clarke's Pyramid Fairy Light Co. (100); Howards & Sons (184, 185); Warwick Bros. (190, 191)	5		
Allen & Hanburys (110, 213); Austin & Co. (286); Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.) (93, 95, 97)	4		
Chiswick Soap Co. (74); Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson (17, 18); Hay, W. (251, 2-3); Laywood, J. H. (350); Mackenzie's Cure Depot (66)	3		
Bailey & Son (68, 69); Barnett & Foster (262-265); Blondeau & Cie. (11); Crane & Jackson (75); Evans, Sons & Co. (199-201);			

We asked, in the third place, for an indication of what appeared to be

THE MOST NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.

There is a very divided vote on this subject, and our friends Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. this time only reach the second place. The highest score is made by Messrs. Warrick Brothers, as the following analysis shows:—

Warrick Bros. (190, 191)	195	Liquor Carnis Co. (93-97)	26
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)	177	Fordham & Sons (Lim.); Hearn & Co. (371)	10
Bowers Bros. (47)	175	Wilson, S. (295)	8
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (37-43)	96	Watson & Wats (349)	7
Chiswick Soap Co. (74)	89	Kangra Valley Indian Tea Growers' Association (102, 103); Kent & Sons (277-280); Warrington Chemical Co. (5); Wilcox & Co. (418)	
Tunbridge & Wright (297)	72		
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71-73)	48		
Shirley, A. W. (282, 283)	45		

Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (8); Fitch Typewriter Co. (49) ..	5	Anstlin & Co. (286); Beccham, T. (239); Brooks & Co. (407); British Syphon Co. (269); Edwards & Co. (410); Harker, Stagg & Co. (192); Howards & Sons (184, 185); Layng, R. C. (225); Möller, P. (242); Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (79); Potter & Clarke (236, 237); Seabury & Johnson (232, 233); Steiner & Co. (294) ..	1
Johnsen & Jürgensen (105, 370); Mann & Co. (390) ..	4		
Crown Perfumery Co. (9); Fitz- simmons & Fearnley (261); Hearon, Squire & Francis (186, 187); Lancaster & Son (26-29); Rowntree & Co. (96); Wilson, J. (419) ..	2		

Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. win in the easiest of cantrons in the fourth contest. It is decided that theirs is

THE MOST HIGH-TONED ADVERTISEMENT

by 482 votes out of the total 1,040, but a number of notable firms come into the front rank on this occasion. This is the result:—

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149) ..	482	Barron, Harveya & Co. (223); Hamilton & Co. (295); Kerfoot, T. (106, 107); Lynch & Co. (ill.); Mason & Co. (91); Newbery & Sons (end papers); Shirley, A. W. (282, 283); Watson & Wates (349) ..	2
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (37-43)	157	Barnett & Foster (262-265); Bayley & Co. (401); Beccham, T. (239); Bovril (Limited) (92); Bush, W. J., & Co. (224, 257); THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY (title- page); Chiswick Soap Co. (74); Corbyu, Stacey & Co. (189); Darton & Co. (24, 25); Denae- yer's Peptone Co. (89); Fuerst Bros. (4); Hill & Sons (188); Kangra Valley Tea Growers' Association (102, 103); Lan- caster & Son (26-29); Le- grand, L. (391); Loft's Cheek Till Co. (Limited) (60); Mau- chester School of Pharmacy, &c. (57); Mottershead & Co. (99); Pascall, J. (78); Pears, A. & F. (77); Sanders & Son (394, 395); South London School of Pharmacy (52) ..	1
Warrick Bros. (190, 191) ..	62		
Howards & Sons (184, 185) ..	30		
Crown Perfumery Co. (9) ..	25		
Chassaing & Co. (229) ..	24		
Liquor Carnis Co. (93, 97) ..	23		
Mann & Co. (390) ..	22		
Warrington Chemical Co. (5) ..	21		
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson (17, 18) ..	17		
Apollinaris Co. (iv.) ..	14		
Bowers Bros. (47) ..	11		
Fitzsimmons & Fearnley (261)	10		
Kent & Sons (277-280); Wilcox & Co. (418) ..	9		
Hay, W. (251) ..	8		
Chave & Jackson (75) ..	7		
Brefits & Co. (355-367) ..	6		
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71-73); Seabury & Johnson (232, 233); Stevenson & Howell (337) ..	5		
Edwards & Co. (410); Evans, Sons & Co. (199-201); Hearon, Squire & Francis (186, 187); Tunbridge & Wright (297) ..	4		
Giles, Schacht & Co. (219); Layng, R. C. (225); Legrand, L. (391) ..	3		
Allen & Hanburys (110, 213);			

The comic element is not, apparently, very widely spread among the DIARY advertisements, and consequently but few starters are listed for the honour of having provided

THE MOST AMUSING ADVERTISEMENT.

Messrs. Tunbridge & Wright win with their "Fly Cemetery," which secures 326 votes; but Messrs. Bowers Bros., with only 9 fewer, press them very closely. Mr. A. W. Shirley is a very good third with a score of 287. The record is as under:—

Tunbridge & Wright (297) ..	326	Rankin & Sons (344) ..	4
Bowers Bros. (47) ..	317	Chiswick Soap Company (74) Kangra Valley Tea Growers' Association (102, 103) ..	3
Shirley, A. W. (282, 283) ..	287	Steiner & Co. (294) ..	2
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149) ..	64	Mann & Co. (390); Sequah (Lim.) (246) ..	1
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71-73) ..	13		
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (8) ..	7		

We next asked competitors to indicate

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PAGE ADVERTISEMENT.

This was evidently a stumbling block. Some competitors evidently assumed that this applied to advertisers who occupied a page simply, while others felt at liberty to fix on any one page from an advertisement occupying more than one, while others named pages containing several advertisements. It may be said that we should have been more explicit, but such as it was the question was the same for everybody, and we can only take the result as we find it. The first page of Messrs. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.'s advertisement secures the largest number of admirers, but it will

be seen from the list appended that opinions were much divided:

Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (37) ..	112	Chassaing & Co. (229) ..	7
Chiswick Soap Co. (74) ..	101	Tyrer P. (85) ..	6
Bowers Bros. (47) ..	80	Allen & Hanburys (110); Mo- ards & Sons (184); Mann & Co. (390) ..	5
Fitzsimmons & Fearnley (261)	73	Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (8); Clarke's Blood Mixture (248); Mariani & Co. (76); Mason & Co. (91); Steiner, G. & G. (32) ..	4
Fordham & Sons (3) ..	61	Apollinaris Co. (iv.); Barnett & Foster (265); Hamilton (Co. (295); Layng, R. C. (225); Mackenzie's Cure Depot (66); Newball & Mason (274); Pears, A. & F. (77); Stearns & Co. (235); Westminster College of Pharmacy (53); Woolley, Sons & Co. (183) ..	2
Crown Perfumery Co. (9) ..	58	Brefits & Co. (355); Clay, Dod & Co. (215); Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson (17); Harker, Stagg & Morgan (192); Hearn & Co. (371); Hildesheimer & Co. (46); Jezeau, G. (76); Natal, E. (62); Potter & Clarke (237); Treath, R. C. (397) ..	1
Tunbridge & Wright (297) ..	42		
Edwards & Co. (410) ..	39		
Kent & Sons (277-280) ..	37		
Stevenson & Howell (337) ..	35		
Warrick Bros. (190, 191) ..	31		
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71-73) ..	26		
Shirley, A. W. (282, 283); Wil- cox & Co. (418) ..	24		
Hay, W. (251) ..	19		
Watson & Wates (349) ..	18		
Anstlin & Co. (286); Zingit Co. (Lim.) (34) ..	17		
Kangra Valley Tea Growers' Association (103) ..	16		
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. ..	14		
Chave & Jackson (75); Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.) (93-97) ..	13		
Beccham, T. (239); Clark's Pyra- mid Fairy Light Co. (Lim.) (100) ..	10		
Seabury & Johnson (233); Sanders & Son (395) ..	9		
Ewen & Sons (404) ..	8		

The same difficulty did not occur in regard to

THE MOST EFFECTIVE HALF-PAGE ADVERTISEMENT,

the most popular under this heading being the "Anti-Stiff" advertisement inserted by Mr. Joseph Wilson, the "O. S. Tooth-block" and Messrs. Ainsworth, Clayton & Jowett's shaded block both getting into three figures, and Messrs. Rowntree & Co.'s queerly-written "Elect Cocoa" advertisement very nearly reaching that distinction. Thus stands the record:—

Wilson, J. (419) ..	251	Bowling & Govier (47); Eris- tow, T. P., & Co. (405); Chemists' Aerated Water As- sociation (vi.); Clark & Co. (64); Coleman & Co. (90); Crown Perfumery Co. (9); Frauz Josef Water (88); Harvey & Co. (289); Krohne & Sesemann (384); Mill's Bourne Waters (252); Old- field, Pattinson & Co. (79); Smith, T. & H., & Co. (208); Young's (392) ..	2
Sutton, Osear (413) ..	170	Barrett, R. H., (373); Cocking, F. T. (333); Cummock, John (258); Day, Son & Hewitt (290); Dee Oil Co. (402); Freeman, R. (247); Gardener, T., & Son (222); Greeff, R. W., & Co. (196); Harrington & Sons (196); Haynes, G., & Co. (385); Herrings & Co. (197); Indian Tea Growers' Association (163); Kuhn, B. (204); Macfarlan & Co. (209); Roberts & Co. (209); Robinson, B. (88); Singleton & Co. (Lim.) (108); Spirone Co. (415); Toogood, W. (368); Yates, W. S. (64) ..	1
Ainsworth, Clayton & Jowett (273) ..	143		
Rowntree & Co. (96) ..	98		
Pattison, G. (113) ..	39		
Chalmers, W. B. (288) ..	33		
Hatrick & Co. (392) ..	27		
York Glass Co. (386) ..	26		
Bond's Marking Ink (51) ..	23		
Still & Co. (415) ..	21		
Cyclostyle Co. (50) ..	16		
Hooper & Co. (216) ..	15		
Silverlock, H. (50) ..	14		
Jewsbury & Brown (252) ..	11		
Australian Drug Co. (338); Ridge, Dr. (94); Van Houten (300) ..	8		
Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. (ii.)	7		
Smith & Co. (80) ..	6		
Clarke & Co. (100); Dnukworth & Co. (258); Robertson & Co. (218); Rock, Tompsitt & Co. (341); Rosmarine Manufac- turing Co. (398); Towle & Son (208); Wood, V. (383) ..	5		
Giles, Schacht & Co. (219); Goodall, Backhouse & Co. (90); Soul & Co. (338); War- ner & Co. (ii.) ..	3		

THE MOST EFFECTIVE QUARTER-PAGE ADVERTISEMENT.

Sequah wins this competition easily, Dr. Ridge's Food gaining second place, and Rankin's Cork Mats attracting votes enough to get the third position. It is necessary to remark that some of the responses to this and the previous question manifested some confusion between half and quarter pages. We took them as we found them, and believe there are very

few quarter page advertisers who do not get at least one certificate, as the subjoined long list will show.

Sequah (245)	214	& Co. (245); Melin, C. (388);
Ridge's Food (34)	160	Peacock, M. & R. (108);
Rankin & Sons (344)	96	Schacht, W. (320); Tricke
Fry & Sons (96)	83	Co. (398)
Steiner & Co. (294)	62	American Toilet Co. (409);
Bovril (Lim.) (92)	51	Barker's Shaving Soap (414);
Ziemer & Co. (409)	41	Becketts (231); Burgoyne
Kay Bros. (245)	36	& Co. (219); W. Bush & Son
Seabury & Johnson (314) ..	30	(219); Carless, Capel & Leo-
Foster, F. (350, 337)	23	nard (84); Corner's Oils
Moseley & Sons (405)	22	(293); Critchley (86); J.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.		Curtis & Sons (65); J. S.
(114)	18	Deed & Sons (86); Deutsch-
Jewshury & Brown (414) ..	14	mann & Woronlecki (221);
Drysdale & Co. (244)	10	Dunn & Co. (220); Fuerst
Hoyman & Co. (248); Hockin,		Bros. (4); W. B. Gardoor
Wilson & Co. (71); Woods		(338); S. Green (240); Ingham
(411)	7	Clarke (83); King & Co.
Friar Perfume (405)	6	(105); Lukin (293); Lamb
Barker & Son (414); Brand &		& Watt (281); G. W. Lagen's
Co. (92); Godfrey & Cooke		Oils (227); A. S. Lloyd (407);
(384)	5	Loedaud (319); Marlindale
Phillips & Co. (50); Stone, W.		(221); Maw's (344); May,
(58); Spang & Son (292) ..	4	Roberts & Co. (354); Orridge
Gates & Co. (105); Peckett, W.		& Co. (48); Parmenter (286);
(281); Cocking & Co. (342);		Pascall (78); Rowntree's
Chesebrough Mfg. Co. (114);		Cocoon (96); S. Smith & Co.
Marriott & Co. (405); Militar		(50); Snowden, Sons & Co.
& Co. (58); Parmenter & Co.		(84); Solport Bros. (417);
(238); Shand & Co. (341) ..	3	Spratts Patent (289); W.
Carron, Harveys & Co. (223);		Stone (58); Taddy & Co.
Botwright & Grey (59);		(108); Trommsdorff (221);
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST		J. Wilson (419); Wright's
(112); Carter, J. H. (388);		Liquor (150); Wylys & Co.
Clarke (238); Cocking & Co.		(14)
(342); Labor, Dr. (245); Leo		1

Our ninth question was which was

THE BEST ILLUSTRATION AMONG THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

That question seems to us to have been plain enough, but it gave a great deal of trouble. Quite a number of people seem to have read it, "which is the best illustrated advertisement?" For instance, there are 486 votes recorded below for one or other of Messrs. Armbricht, Nelson & Co.'s pictures, and there were 43 besides who voted for that firm's advertisement without clearly specifying which illustration was meant. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. are still more unfortunate. Out of a total of 244 votes we only identify 200 illustrations. We may mention that, whichever way the expression might be understood, there is no difference in the result. The artistic tastes of our 1,040 correspondents manifest themselves as follows:—

Armbricht, Nelson & Co.'s illustration—		Bourne, Johnson & Latimer	
Skeleton of a leaf (31) ..	144	(8); Clarke & Co. (100) ..	7
Future home of coca wine		Bowers Bros. (47); Austin &	
(44)	139	Co. (286)	6
Portrait and sketches (37) ..	128	Dakio Bros. (194)	5
Gathering coca leaves (39) ..	79	Barnett & Foster's Automatic	
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s		Generator (264); Hearon,	
illustrations—		Squire & Francis (187); West-	
Thatched lodge (129)	117	minster College's Labor. (53)	4
Doorway (127)	30	Chiswick Soap Co. (74); Tun-	
Dartford works (130, 131) ..	24	bridge & Wright's "Fly	
Snow Hill buildings (128) ..	14	Cemetery" (297)	3
Stanley medicine chest (132) ..	7	Hamilton's "Pineotas" (295);	
Fire brigade (134); Pirates		W. Hay's page (251); Sanders'	
(114)	3	Collapsible Tubes (395) ..	2
Sower (150)	2	Barclay & Sons (31); Edwards	
Crown Perfumery Co. (9)	98	Co. (410); Fitzsimmons &	
Kangra Valley Tea Growers'		Fearnley (261); W. B. Ford-	
Association (102)	30	ham (3); J. H. Haywood	
Wilcox & Co. (418)	24	(380); C. A. Mann & Co.	
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71) ..	18	(390); Moss & Co. (231);	
Kent & Sons (277)	13	William Rankin & Sons (344);	
Edwards & Co. (410)	10	Watson & Wates (349); J.	
		Wilson (419)	1

THE MOST STRIKING TITLE

of any of the proprietary articles advertised should have yielded a very interesting vote. The characteristic which chiefly attracts is evidently novelty. "Anti-Stiff" comes in first with more than a hundred to spare between itself and "Zingit," and the happily-named "Pepsalia" is fifty more behind. "Fly Cemetery" is close up with this. But there are a number of other titles figuring in the list which we think would have secured more recognition if they had only happened to be newer. Here is how the voting went:—

Wilson, J. (Anti-Stiff, 419) ..	261	(213); Burroughs, Well-
Zingit Company (Lim.) (Zin-		come & Co. (Eucalypta, 144);
git, 34)	148	Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Stern, G. & G. (Pepsalia, 32,		(Tablola, 145); Chesebrough
33)	95	Manufacturing Co. (Vase-
Timbridge & Wright (Fly		line, 149); Christy & Co.
Cemetery, 297)	90	(Fibrine Christia, 207);
Layug, R. C. (Auteczenia, 225)	47	Crouch, F. B. (Dantam
Newbery & Sons (Brain Salt,		Wafers, 218); Hatrick & Co.
back of title)	24	(Luciline, 392); Mason, G.
Hocken, Wilson & Co. (Win-		(O. K. Bouillon, 91); Neo-
ter Wants, 72); Wilcox &		Cyclostyle (50); Newbery &
Co. (Carbolic Smoke Ball,		Sons (Cuticura); Rowntree
418)	20	& Co. (Cocoon, 96); Spirone
Plintoff (Deotal Dynamite,		Co. (Lim.) (Spirone, 414);
409); Pascall, J. (Golden		Sutton & Co. (Tooth block,
Maltes, 78)	19	413); Toogood, W. (Lacto-
Hamilton & Co. (Pincotas,		therme, 368); Trommsdorff, H.
295)	17	(Soziodol, 221); Warrick
Bovril (Lim.) (92)	16	Bros. (190, 191)
Beecham's pills (239); Blondeau		
& Cie. (Vinolia, 11)	14	Bailey & Son (63, 69); Bur-
Armbricht, Nelson & Co. (Coca		roughs, Wellcome & Co.
Wine, 37); Clarke's Blood		(Congo Medicine Chest, 132);
Mixture (248)	11	Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Whitehouse, J. (No-nome Oint-		(Fellows' Syrup, 139); Bur-
ment, 238)	9	roughs, Wellcome & Co.
Ferris & Co. (Nepenthe, 211);		(Lanoline, 141); Bristow, T. F.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71);		(Friar Perfume, 405); Bur-
Perken, Son & Rayment (Op-		goyne, Burbidges & Co.
timus, 19-22); Rosmorine		(Malto-pepsyn, 193); Cox &
Manufacturing Company		Co. (218); Clarke (B41 pills,
(Petat Dust, 398)	8	238); Dee Oil Co. (Salvo
French Hygienic Company		Petrolia, 402); Dennis, J. W.
(Vineococa, 87); Pears, A. &		(Carrotine, 292); Ferris &
F. (Soap, 77); Sequah (Lim.)		Co. (Cascara Chocolate Bon-
(Prairie Flower, 246)	7	bons, 211); Glyzine Co. (Gly-
Harvey & Co. (Remedies for the		zine 409); Jozeau, G. (Vin
horse, 239)	6	Mariani, 76); Kongra Valley
Crown Perfumery Company		Indian Tea Growers' Assoc-
(Crab Apple Blossom, 9);		iation (103); Kuhn, B.
Edwards & Co. (Harlene,		(Exalgine, 205); Liquor Car-
410); Evans & Co. (Mont-		nis Co. (93); Marriott & Co.
serrat, 276); Pascall, J. (Bia-		(Lily Baby Comforter, 405);
Cur-Ex, 78); Trick, W. B.		May, Roberts & Co. (352-354);
(Plithiscon Emulsion, 247) ..	5	Newball & Mason (Extract
Chiswick Soap Company (Snow-		of Herbs, 274); Nestlé, H.
flake, 274); Wolley & Co.		(Food, 109); Radam, W.
(Sanitary Rose Powder, 183)		(Microbe Killer, 218); San-
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.		ders & Sons (395); Sanitas
Chave & Jackson (Celaodine,		Co. (164); Schacht, W. (Kro-
75); Hay's Hop Ale Essence		niqueille, 260); Thompson,
(251); Stern, G. & G. (Pumi-		M. F. (Comfort for the Feet,
lice, 33)	3	344); Waterston & Son (Pre-
Apolinaris Company (iv.);		mier Wax, 14); Watson &
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.		Wates (349)

We had hoped that in asking for an opinion as to the best advertisement of

GOODS AUXILIARY TO THE DRUG TRADE

we should have learned whether aerated waters, or tea, or photography was in the ascendant. Our correspondents seem to have attached varying meanings to the question, as is evidenced by the list appended:—

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.		Perkin, Son & Rayment (19-22)	38
(127-149)	233	Kangra Valley Tea Co. (103) ..	15
Lancaster & Sons (26-29) ..	231	Armbricht, Nelson & Co. (39-	
Fordham & Sons (Lim.) (3) ..	78	44)	13
Brethits & Co. (Lim.) (355-367)	76	Potter & Clarke (237)	12
Kent & Sons (277-280)	58	Shirley, A. W. (282, 283);	
Howards & Sons (184-185) ..	42	Warrick Freres (190, 191) ..	11

Hearon, Squire & Francis (187); Tower Tea Co. (104) 10	Barclay & Co. (31); Beecham (239); Blondeau (11); Brun- nor, Mond & Co. (12); Bur- goyne, Burblidge & Co. (193); W. J. Bush & Co. (224); Caffyn's Liquor Carnis Co. (95); Crown Perfumery Co. (9); Day & Sons (291); Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (205); Evans, Leschot & Webb (193); Fitch Typewriter Co. (49); Ford, Shapland & Co. (45); Gil- bertson (6, 7); Goodall, Back- house & Co. (90); Hamilton & Co. (295); Johnsen & Jor- gensen (370); Keene & Ash- well (422); Oriza Perfumes (391); Lofaden Oil Co. (225); Lynch & Co. (111); Mackenzie's Cure D. pot (65); Marion & Co. (15); A. & H. Mason (5); May & Baker (v.); May, Roberts & Co. (352 354); Newbery & Sons (facing page 1); Parke, Davis & Co. (36); Pascall, Jas. (78); Pat- tison, G. (113); Rowntree (95); Sanitary Wool Co. (378); Still & Co. (415); Taddy & Co. (148); Trueitt, W. B. (393); Vogt, G., & Co. (405); Wills & Wootton (53); Wool- ley & Sons (185) 1
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (72) .. 9	
Allen & Hauburys (110); Austin & Co. (236); Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson (17, 18); Stevenson & Howell (237) 8	
Darton & Co. (24); Wright, Layman & Unnoy (203) .. 7	
Barnett, Foster & Co. (264); Chiswick Soap Co. (274); Watson & Wates (349) .. 6	
Haywood, J. H. (335) .. 5	
Bowers Bros. (47); Taubridge & Wright (297); Evans, Sons & Co. (203); Harker, Stagg & Morgan (192); Oldfield, Pat- tinson & Co. (79); Orme & Co. (30) 4	
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (8); Seabury & Johnson (233); Stearns, F. & Co. (235); Tyrer, Peter (111); Zimmer- man, A. & M. 3	
Ayrton & Saunders (345); Bailey & Sons (63); Chave & Jackson (75); Clarke, F. (100); Fitzsimmons & Fear- ley (201); Hay, W. (251); Idris & Co. (255); Kerfoot T. (106, 107); Natani E. (62, 63); Schutze & Co. (430) 2	

Lastly we asked for an opinion as to

THE MOST TEMPTING ADVERTISEMENT.

The opinion entertained by our correspondents is indicated below:—

Crown Perfumery Co. (9) .. 215	Shapland (45); Kangra Val- ley Tea Association (103); Kerfoot, T. (106, 107); Layng, R. C. (225); Peacock, M. & R. (108); Perken, Son & Ray- ment (19-22); Rosmarine Manufacturing Co. (393); Sanders, H. G., & Co. (394); Symington & Co. (2) .. 2
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149) 146	Apollinaris (cover); Barnett & Foster (262-265); Beckett, W. (281); Caffyn's Liquor Carnis (93); Clarke's Blood Mixture (243); Chalmers (288); Chaplin, W. H., & Co. (10); Chiswick Soap Co. (74); Cresswell Bros. (284); Crouch, F. B. (219); Elliman (164); Foster, F. (350); The French Hygienic Co. (87); Fry's (96); Gibson, R., & Sons (93); Globe Chemical Co. (345); Hamilton & Co. (295); Hearn & Co. (371); Hildesheimer & Faulkner (46); Howards & Son (184, 185); Keene & Ash- well (422); Leath & Ross (1); Mackenzie (66); Roche & Co. (341); Sanitary Wool Co. (378); Schutze (400); Sea- bury & Johnson (233); Singleton & Cole (Limited) (103); Sutton, O., & Co. (413); Tower Tea Co. (104); Watson & Wates (349); Woolley & Co. (183); Zingit Co. (54) .. 1
Shirley, A. W. (282, 233) .. 91	
Chave & Jackson (75) .. 70	
Chiswick Soap Co. (49) .. 49	
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (37- 44); Wilcox & Co. (418) .. 38	
Pascall, J. (78) 30	
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (71-73) .. 28	
Lancaster & Son (26-29) .. 27	
Watson & Wates (349) .. 22	
Wilson, J. (419) 18	
Fordham & Sons (3) .. 17	
Warrick Bros. (190, 191) .. 16	
Edwards & Co. (410) .. 14	
Bowers (47) 13	
Hay, W. (251-253) .. 12	
Brefitt, E. W., & Co. (35-367); Mann, E. A., & Co. (390) .. 11	
Bond, J. (51); Loft's Check Till Co. (Limited) (60) .. 7	
Blondeau et Cie (11); Tun- bridge & Wright (297) .. 6	
Kent, G. B., & Sons (277-280); Wilson, S. (296) .. 5	
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (8); THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUG- GISTS' DIARY; Fitch Type- writer Co. (49); Fitzsimmons & Fearley (261); Tyrer, P. (101) 4	
Bush, W. J., & Co. (257); Darton & Co. (24, 25); Evans, Son & Co. (201); Legrand, L. (391); Wills & Wootton (53) .. 3	
Coleman & Co. (90); Ford &	

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

We have now to report as to the distribution of the five guineas offered as prizes. No competitor has hit on the full list of first places shown above. The one who gets nearest is

MR. JAMES ALFRED SPARGO, 1 Pier Terrace, Lowestoft,

who has hit the bull's-eye nine times out of twelve shots. We append Mr. Spargo's estimate, with the names brought out by the analysis as at the top of each list. These are:—

Actual Result.

1. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)
2. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)
3. Warrick Bros. (190, 191)
4. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)
5. Tunbridge & Wright (297)
6. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (37)
7. J. Wilson (Anti-Stiff) (419)
8. Sequah's Prairie Flower (246)
9. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.'s skele-
ton of coca leaf (41)
10. Anti-Stiff
11. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(127-149)
12. Crown Perfumery Co. (9)

Mr. Spargo's Estimate.

1. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)
2. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)
3. Warrick Bros. (190, 191)
4. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (127-149)
5. Tunbridge & Wright (297)
6. Kangra Valley (103)
7. J. Wilson (Anti-Stiff) (419)
8. Sequah's Prairie Flower (246)
9. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.'s skele-
ton of coca leaf (41)
10. Anti-Stiff
11. Fordham (3)
12. Carbolic Smoke Ball (418)

The first prize of two guineas is therefore awarded to Mr. Spargo.

The following competitors each name eight top places correctly, and as there is nothing to choose between them we award 10s. 6d. to each. Their names are:

C. F. BANCROFT, Kineton, Warwick.
W. R. GIBSON, 374 Old Kent Road, S.E.
J. KEITH, 10 Victoria Street, Newton Stewart, N.B.
J. M. LAWRIE, 255 Canongate, Edinburgh.
W. MAISH, Blenheim House, Cotham Brow, Bristol.
Miss QUICK, Lymington, Exeter.
J. BOWMAN SMITH, 46 Erleigh Road, Reading.

To these, and to the other 1,032 correspondents who were good enough to take part in this competition, we offer our best thanks.

NEW COMPANIES.

JOE TODD (LIMITED), CARLISLE.—Although the registration of this business as a company has not yet appeared, it is announced in a Carlisle paper that it is to be so converted. The capital is to be 10,000*l.*, and the sum of 4,355*l.*, of which 335*l.* is to be in cash, is to be paid to the vendor for the business. Mr. Joe Todd is to be managing director and secretary.

WALKER, RAGGATT & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital, 1,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Object: to carry on the preparation, manufacture, and sale of all kinds of aerated waters, and beverages. The following first subscribers taking ten shares each:—Thomas W. B. Cox, Walcott Street, Bath, grocer; Lawson Howes, Bennett Street, Bath, wine merchant; H. Butcher, 35 Milson Street, Bath, chartered accountant; Chas. W. Dymond, 3 Forefield Place, Bath, civil engineer, &c.; James Stuckey, Broad Street, Bath, livery stable keeper; Mark Baggs, York Villa, Kensington, Bath; and Henry J. Walker, 8 Broad Street, Bath, chemist.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BANKHALL SEED CRUSHING AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 2*l.* 10s. shares. Object: to take over from the liquidator the Bankhall Oil and Chemical Works (Limited), and carry on business as manufacturers of oil, naphtha, linseed cake, &c., and as manufacturing chemists in all branches. The first subscribers are—G. D. Killey, Waterloo, shipowner; J. B. Light, 11 Romford Street, Liverpool, oil merchant; T. W. Wright, Seel Street, Liverpool, corn merchant; A. H. Morecroft, Sefton Park, Liverpool, gentleman; Henry Banks, 45 St. Andrew Street, Liverpool, hide broker; A. H. Chalmers, 5 Fenwick Street, Liverpool, chartered accountant; and G. S. Jones, Brighton, gentleman—with one share each.

THE AUTOMATIC AERATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The objects of the company, whose office is at 60 Chancery Lane, London, are to purchase or acquire the invention of John M. MacDonald, together with patent rights for an improved method of and apparatus for aerating and bottling liquids. The first subscribers, taking one share each, are: Harry Eagell, 9 Fleet Street,

London, accountant; George E. La Paix, New Malden, Surrey, company manager; W. Loveridge, 55 Chancery Lane, accountant; Alfred F. Bilderbeck-Gomess, F.R.M.S., 24A, Alfred Place West, South Kensington; J. M. London, 86 Ballater Road, Brixton, company manager; Alexander Browne, 60 Chancery Lane, W.C., Patent agent; St. John Winne, 12 and 14 Catherine Street, Strand, London, secretary to a company.

THAMES SODA MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 10,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Object: to carry on the business of making soda crystals or other chemicals, and to make researches and experiments for perfecting or improving existing appliances or methods of manufacture, &c. The first subscribers, taking one share each, are:—John Snowdon, 6 Endsleigh Gardens, merchant; William M. Westall, 16 Carlton Road, St. John's, S.E., merchant; John Snowdon, Jun., Buckhurst Hill, Essex, manufacturer; Charles J. March, Church Court, Old Jewry, chartered accountant; W. B. Keen, Church Court, Old Jewry, chartered accountant; William H. Fielding, 24 Birch Lane, London, stationer; Charles O. M. Philips, 9 Avondale Square, S.E., gentleman. Directors must hold fifty shares, and the first are:—John Snowdon (chairman), William M. Westall, and John Snowdon, Jun.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered on January 1, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, divided into 3,800 ordinary shares, and 1,200 preference shares of 10*l.* each. The company is established to acquire the business of wholesale chemists and druggists, manufacturers and vendors of medicinal specialities, until now carried on by Messrs. Henry, William and George Oppenheimer, and Joseph Herlich, at 1 and 3 Sun Street, Finchbury Square, E.C., under the style of Oppenheimer, Brothers & Co. The first shareholders, who take one share each, are George Oppenheimer, Sun Street, London, merchant; Joseph Herlich, Sun Street, merchant; William Oppenheimer, Sun Street, merchant; Louis H. Jalep, 36 Finchbury Circus, London, solicitor; Edwin D. Simmonds, 36 Finchbury Circus, London, solicitor; William A. Hobbs, 36 Finchbury Circus, London, solicitor's clerk; and C. H. L. Emanuel, 91 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, law student. Mr. William Oppenheimer acts as sole director, and Mr. Henry Stephen Fletcher as secretary.

MABYN & CO. (LIMITED).—Registered with a capital of 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, for the purpose of taking over the business of a chemist and druggist, now carried on by Mrs. Mary Ann Price at 1 King David Lane, Shadwell, and 18 The Broadway, Barking, and carrying it on in the capacity of chemists, druggists, dyers, salters, oil and colourmen, and for the manufacture of pharmaceutical, medicinal, and chemical preparations, &c., at the above address. The first subscribers are:—Mary Ann Price, 1 King David Lane, Shadwell, wife of T. A. Price, 660 shares; Herbert Hampshire, 1 King David Lane, Shadwell, gentleman, 335 shares; John B. Travers, 57 Amelia Road, W., gentleman; Susannah C. Travers, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington, wife of John B. Travers; Matilda A. Lamprell, 57 Sinclair Road, spinster; Margheretta Ryan, 23 Emmett Place, Limerick, spinster; Eliza Flanagan, 23 Wallgrave Road, Kensington, spinster, 1 share each. Mrs. Mary Ann Price and Mr. H. Hampshire are the first directors, and are entitled to continue in office so long as he or she holds shares of the nominal value of 150*l.*

Personalities.

MR. J. BROOKS, of 7 The Broadway, East Ham, E., has resigned his appointment as dispenser at the City Dispensary, Watling Street, E.C., in order to devote his whole time to his retail business.

MR. S. M. BURROUGHS has just started for the Riviera, on a visit to Mr. John Wyeth, after which he will make a business tour of the Continent, doing San Remo, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Padua, Venice, Verona, Milan, Berne, and Paris.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, January 15.

THE markets have shown very little animation this week, and in most cases where there has been any change it has been in favour of buyers. It is thought that the passing of the American Silver Bill, which was cabled to-day, may cause a rise in the Eastern exchanges, and a consequent rise in the price of produce from that quarter; but the effect is not, of course, perceptible as yet. In the drug market there are no alterations of any importance. Cod-liver oil, spermaceti, and ipecacuanha keep firm, but cinchona sold somewhat easier at the auctions; castor oil and raw camphor are also rather weak. In the chemical and metal markets the features of the week have been the advance in citric acid and cream of tartar, and the decline in quicksilver. Morphia, quinine, glycerine and mercurials are dull and weak; tartaric acid rather stronger. As regards outside articles we have to chronicle an irregular, but rather lower, tone for shellac, a dull market and lower rates for arabic gums, a decline in nutmegs, but dearer rates for gambier, chillies, and Cochin ginger.

EXTRAORDINARY TEA PRICES.—The highest price by far ever realised for tea in London, and probably anywhere else, was paid this week for a small parcel of 15 lbs. flowery orange Pekoe, from the Gallebadde estate, in Ceylon. This parcel was sold by public auction amid a scene of great excitement at the price of 87*s.* per lb. in bond. The highest price ever known previously was paid a few months ago for an equally small consignment of Ceylon tea from the Hethersett estate, which then realised 30*s.* 6*d.* per lb.—a price that has probably stimulated the Ceylon planters to send over the present parcel. A sample of the tea, which we had occasion to inspect to-day, shows it to consist mainly of very small tips of a colour resembling that of pale Turkish tobacco. The tips have been evidently separated from the larger body of black leaves of the tea by the process of pressing a piece of flannel upon the bulk. By this method the tips in question, being covered with a fine down, adhere to the flannel, while the smoother black leaves remain behind. It would, of course, be possible to obtain an almost similar tea from any fine golden-tipped Pekoe on the market, and the price obtained for this particular lot was quite a fancy one, and it will probably not be maintained, by any means, if the Ceylon planters were to send over any large quantity. It is said that part of the consignment, if not the whole, has passed into the hands of the United Kingdom Tea Co. (Limited), of 21 Mincing Lane, and it is added that some of it has since been resold at the extraordinary price of 110*s.* per lb. From China tea no such quality as that sold this week could have been obtained, but some of the better grades of Java tea contain a large proportion of silvery tips, which might be separated by a similar process. The finest teas have hitherto been used, as a rule, we believe, in Russia, Persia, and Morocco. Some twenty or thirty years ago the finest flowery Pekoe from China was regularly shipped to Russia either *via* Persia or *via* London, but since then that tea has gone out of fashion among the Russian consumers.

THE FORTHCOMING JAMAICA EXHIBITION.—A Jamaica correspondent of the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* gives some particulars of the International Exhibition to be opened in the island on January 27, 1891. The site chosen is a little north of Kingston, about one-and-a-half mile from the business centre of the city, 200 feet above the level of the harbour. The exhibition building is nearly completed and little remains

to be done inside. It is of the Moorish style of architecture and consists of a central nave 511 feet long and 40 feet wide, with side aisles, making a total width of 91 feet. The transepts are 174 feet long, with the same width of nave and aisles. The height of the dome is 73 feet. The building is constructed entirely of wood, and was brought ready painted from the United States. The grounds to the south comprise 45 acres. The cost of the building, including decoration, is 15,000*l*. One of the attractions will be a "Jamaica village," the houses of which will be constructed exactly like the average small settler's house which one encounters among the hills. In these houses it is proposed to have native workers making the different articles of domestic manufacture, illustrating the making of bowls from wood, the production of starch from cassava and arrowroot, the preparation of bread, flour, cocoanut and castor oil, &c.

The countries that have taken space are Jamaica, the Bahamas, the United States, England, Turks' Island, Grenada, St. Vincent, Italy, Canada, Austria, Scotland, France, Barbados, Australia, and Germany.

ACID (CITRIC).—The advance in this article still continues, although it has not maintained last week's ratio. A considerable business was reported on the spot early in the week at 1*s*. 5½*d*. per lb., and since then 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. is said to have been paid for a fair quantity, but to-day it is doubtful whether it would not be possible to buy still at 1*s*. 5½*d*. per lb. For forward delivery 1*s*. 6½*d*. per lb. is asked. The quotation for concentrated juice from Sicily to-day is 23*l*. 15*s*. to 24*l*. per ton, f.o.b.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The market is rather firmer, and it would not be possible now to buy foreign crystals at less than 1*s*. 2½*d*. while for English brands 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb. is asked, but perhaps some might still be procurable at 1*s*. 2½*d*. per lb. The quotation for delivery is 1*s*. 3½*d*. per lb.

ANISE.—Mail reports from Canton, under date December 11, mention a continued good demand for star-anise. Prices are said to be exceedingly well maintained at \$30 per picul, while the stock, owing to some recent transactions, has been reduced to about 300 piculs only. The London market is quiet at 100*l*. to 110*l*. per cwt. for genuine China seeds according to quality.

ARSENIC.—Firmly held at 14*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for best white powder. For red arsenic 26*s*., and for yellow 29*s*. per cwt., London terms, is asked.

BENZOLE.—The market is quietly steady: 90-per-cent. on the spot, 4*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. 9*d*.; January-June delivery, 4*s*. 7½*d*.; 50-per-cent. on the spot, 3*s*. 5*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is reported dull, with sales of about 80 cwt. Japan camphor (in cases) at 155*s*. per cwt. this week. The same figure was accepted for a retail quantity a few days before.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The market is steady at 1*s*. 8*d*. per lb. for German (net terms), but perhaps an offer of 1*s*. 7½*d*. per lb. might still be acceptable.

CANTHARIDES.—The market for Russian flies is rather weak, 3*s*. 3½*d*., c.i.f. terms, being still quoted.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Business is reported here this week at the rate of 32*s*. per cwt., London terms, for good quality bark. The quotation from America is above the London parity.

CINCHONA.—The first cinchona auctions of the year were held on January 13. The quantity of bark offered was hardly so large as might have been expected from the fact that there has been no public sale here since December 16, and that in the meanwhile the arrivals have been very considerable. The total quantity catalogued consisted of:—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	1,938	of which 1,597 were sold
East Indian cinchona ..	1,147	" 845 "
Java cinchona	36	" 35 "
South American cinchona ..	509	" 410 "
West Coast African cinchona	80	" 79 "
Total	3,740	" 2,968 "

A dull tone prevailed throughout the auctions, and several

parcels were bought in, owing to impossibility of placing them at the limits for which they were held. The unit, though hardly as high as at the preceding sales, is scarcely quotably lower, and may be placed at about 1½*d*. per lb. The assortment of the bark offered was somewhat below the average, although a few lots of fine *Succirubra* barks were shown, which realised high prices. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works ..	212,239
" Brunswick works	131,383
" American and Italian works	85,932
" Frankfort o/M. and Stuttgart works ..	67,410
" Auerbach factory	37,550
Messrs. Howards & Sons	34,813
Mr. Thomas Whiffen	3,050
Sundry druggists and speculators	75,337
Total quantity of bark sold	643,720
Bought in or withdrawn	142,826
Total quantity offered	786,506

A fairly large quantity of bark was secured by the firm of brokers who are reputed to act on behalf of a syndicate of speculators, and who have appeared as purchasers at the auctions of late. It should be well understood that the mere weight of bark purchased affords no guide whatever to the quinine yield represented by it, firms who buy a small quantity of bark by weight frequently taking the richest lots, and *vice versa*. The following prices are shown by an analysis of the catalogues to have been paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*: Red varieties—Ordinary to fair bright quilly chips, 2*d*. to 3½*d*., a few good lots, 3½*d*. to 4*d*.; fair to fine bright shavings, 2½*d*. to 5*d*.; ordinary poor and dull chips and shavings, mixed, 1½*d*. to 1¾*d*.; dusty root, 2½*d*. to 3½*d*.; fine stem chips and shavings mixed, 8*d*. per lb. Grey varieties—Ordinary to fair quilly chips, 2½*d*. to 4½*d*.; a few good rich lots, 5½*d*. to 6½*d*.; fair chips and shavings mixed, 3*d*.; fine rich bright ditto, 8*d*.; ordinary dusty to good strong root, 2½*d*. to 6½*d*. per lb. Yellow varieties—Good strong chips, 6*d*. to 8½*d*.; 10 bales very poor thin woody chips, 1¾*d*. per lb. Hybrid chips and shavings, poor and dusty to fair, 1¾*d*. to 4*d*. per lb. *Renewed*: Red varieties—Ordinary to fair chips, 2½*d*. to 4½*d*.; a few good strong lots, 5*d*. to 6½*d*. per lb.; spokeshavings, fair to good bright strong, 3½*d*. to 6½*d*.; dusty root, 3*d*. to 3½*d*. per lb. Grey varieties—Fair to good bright quilly chips, 4½*d*. to 7*d*.; fair to fine strong spokeshavings, 6*d*. to 8½*d*. per lb. Yellow chips, poor and weak to fair strong quilly, 3*d*. to 7½*d*. per lb. Fair hybrid stem chips, 4½*d*. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Original*: Red varieties—Ordinary woody and dusty to good bright quilly chips, 2*d*. to 5*d*.; a large parcel of chips and shavings mixed, from Tuticorin, at 3*d*.; fair to good bright shavings, at 3½*d*. to 4*d*. per lb. Grey varieties—Ordinary poor and dusty to good strong quilly chips, 2*d*. to 5*d*.; fair to good spokeshavings, 2½*d*. to 3½*d*. per lb. Yellow chips, fair quality, 5*d*. per lb. *Renewed*: Red varieties—Ordinary poor to fair bright quilly chips, 2½*d*. to 4½*d*.; fine bright chips and shavings mixed, 6½*d*. per lb. Grey varieties—Ordinary woody to fair chips, 3*d*. to 5½*d*.; good to fine bright strong quilly ditto, 6*d*. to 9*d*.; fair bright shavings, 6½*d*. per lb.

JAVA CINCHONA.—Yellow branch chips, 4½*d*. to 5*d*.; fine ground ditto, 7½*d*.; fair root, 7*d*. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—The only variety offered of this class of bark consisted of cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya*, of which about 23,000 lbs. were sold at from 4½*d*. to 7*d*. for sound broken small and irregular to good bright medium quill. A parcel of fine quality was bought in at 10½*d*. per lb.

WEST COAST AFRICAN CINCHONA.—A parcel comprising 11,228 lbs. of this bark, recently imported *via* Lisbon, was included in the auctions. It consisted of fair bright *Succirubra* quill, medium size, and nearly the whole of it sold at 4½*d*. for the best, and 3*d*. per lb. for the poorest lots. Chips brought 4*d*. per lb. All the bark was in a more or less damaged condition.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The advance has made further progress this week, and first white French *crystals* are now firm

on the spot at 100s. per cwt., which price is said to have been actually paid to-day. A large business in German powder was reported early in the week at 97s. per cwt., but now the quotation is of course higher.

CUBEBS.—According to an Amsterdam report the arrivals of cubebs in Holland during the year 1890 were 662 bales, the stock at the beginning of the year was 304 bales, and the total sales for the year amount to 692 bales, leaving a balance on January 1 last of 274 bales. The demand is exceedingly slack, cultivated cubebs alone being well maintained in price and in good demand, but scarce. The quotations on the Amsterdam market are as follows: Fine cultivated, 22l. 15s. to 25l.; bold wild, 15l. 10s. to 17l.; mixed sizes, 13l. 15s. to 15l. 10s.; small wild berries, 12l. 10s. to 14l. 10s. per cwt. The London market is dull and weak at 15l. to 21l., according to quality.

GLYCERINE.—The market here is weak, and quotations are more or less nominal. German double distilled, s.g. 1.260, might probably be bought at 56l. or 55l. per ton now.

GUM ARABIC.—At to-day's auctions a very large quantity, consisting mainly of East Indian gums, was offered for sale, and met an exceedingly poor demand, only a small proportion being disposed of, mostly at a decline in values. *Mogadore* and *Australian* gums were nearly all bought in. Of 120 packages *Cape* gum a certain proportion sold at from 67s. to 70s. for small soft amber to pale sorts; 25s. to 35s. for good glassy brown; and down to 12s. per cwt. for very common. *Egyptian Amrad* realised 40s. to 44s. per cwt. for soft small yellow. Several lots insoluble *Persian* gum were knocked down "without reserve" at 6s. to 8s. per cwt. A small quantity of gum from the *African West Coast* brought from 27s. to 28s. 9d. per cwt. Of 421 packages *Aden* gums included in the auctions only a small portion was sold at rather lower prices, ordinary bold brown and reddish mixed, 33s. to 39s.; fair palish, 41s. 6d.; fine pale is held for 55s. per cwt. Scented Bombay-Aden, 3s. to 4s. easier: good pale medium to bold reddish, 43s. 6d. to 50s.; fine clean pale, 65s. to 67s. per cwt. *Kurachee Amrad* also easier: small to good bright ambery and pale 50s. to 66s. 6d.; very fine selected, 5l. 10s.; ordinary brown to small pale sittings, 23s. to 38s. *Ghatti* firmly held, but if supplies had been pressed for sale holders would certainly have had to take lower prices. Some lots sold cheaply at 40s. to 52s. 6d. for good to fine pale, and 22s. to 30s. 6d. for common to fair quality. From Liverpool we hear that there has been more business in Niger gum there lately, with sales, late last week of about 1,200 cases at from 37s. 6d. up to 60s. per cwt. *Turkey sorts* have changed hands at 8l. per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—We hear that a few boxes hard-blocked sittings offered at the last auctions have since been sold privately, at about the sale limit. The only stock on the Amsterdam market consists of 187 packages just landed. Fine quality gum is reported scarce and wanted.

INDIGO.—Mail reports from Calcutta dated December 24, are to the effect that prices for fine grades are rather easier, but that there has been a somewhat better competition for Oudes at advancing prices. The market on the whole is without animation.

IPÉACUANHA.—The market is reported firm, and it is said that some of the holders are asking higher prices now than they were prepared to accept at the auctions. Picked root is quoted at 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.

JALAP.—We understand that some fair quality Vera Cruz root, for which at the last auctions 1s. 6d. per lb. would have been accepted, has since been raised to 1s. 9d. per lb. by the owners.

KOLA NUTS are still arriving freely in Liverpool. This week about 56 packages have been received here from Africa and the West Indies.

MERCURIALS.—The recent quotations on the basis of 3s. 5d. per lb. for calomel are still maintained, but in view of the reduction in quicksilver it is exceedingly likely that to-morrow the manufacturers may decide to reduce their prices. We understand, however, that even if a reduction should be decided upon, it will not exceed 1d. per lb.

MORPHIA is decidedly weak in tone. The manufacturers still quote nominally 5s. per oz., but to-day it would probably have been possible to buy a parcel at 4s. 6d. per oz., from one of the makers, and business was actually done during the week at a price between 4s. 6d. and 5s. per oz.

OIL (CASTOR).—The market is quiet, and good *Calcutta* seconds could probably be had at 3½d. per lb. Higher prices, says a Calcutta report, dated December 24, are asked here for oil, and this has had the effect of stopping business for Europe. The supplies of seed for crushing fell short of the demand. The Liverpool market is reported easy, with sales of Calcutta seconds at 3½d. per lb.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The time for the fishing in Norway has now almost arrived, but so far, we believe, no boats have gone out. Old non-congealing oil is getting very scarce, and quoted at 66s. to 68s. per barrow c.i.f. terms.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—The market is generally quiet, *Citronella* being held for ¾d. per oz. on the spot, while the c.i.f. quotation from Ceylon is 10½d. per lb. for tins, but we do not hear of any business thereat. *Lemongrass*, 1½d. per oz. on the spot, and 1½d. per oz. c.i.f. American oil of *Peppermint* firmly held at 15s. per lb. for HGH. Oil of *Star-anise* quoted at 6s. 8d. per lb. on the spot, while the c.i.f. quotation is 6s. 1d. per lb. Oil of *Cassia* is worth from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. for usual quality, while for "genuine" oil 4s. per lb. is required. English-drawn oil of *Sandalwood* is quoted at about 16s. per lb., while the Australian article, which has recently commenced to arrive in some quantity, is obtainable at a somewhat lower price. Reports from Hong-Kong dated December 11, mention slightly easier prices for *Cassia Oil*. Oil of *Star-anise* maintained at steady rates, after the recent advance to £230 per picul. Of *Cajuput* oil there have been considerable arrivals in Holland during 1890, the total imports amounting to 7,100 bottles, against 2,600 bottles in 1889. Complaints are made that the bottles now imported are nearly always of very small size, and imperfectly filled, containing on an average only about 0.6 litre each. The first arrivals of the new crop of oil of *Lemon* are now arriving, and show a fine quality. Prices from Italy still come very firm, at 6s. 10d. to 9s. per lb. f.o.b., according to brand. For *Bergamot* from 11s. to 13s. 6d. f.o.b. is required. *Menthol* keeps very steady at 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb.

OPIUM.—The London market is exceedingly dull, nor do we hear of any reports of business from Smyrna, though there is a rumour to-day that there is a better tone on the Constantinople market, and that offers at the recent limits have been refused there.

QUICKSILVER.—The long-expected alteration in the quotation by the principal importers took place on Wednesday, when they reduced the price from 9l. 5s., which had been the nominal figure for several weeks, to 8l. 12s. 6d. per bottle. The arrivals from Spain usually commence at the end of the present month and continue until well into the summer. It is said that before fixing their present quotation the importers refused an offer of 8l. 10s. for 6,000 bottles. Second-hand holders are nominal.

QUININE.—Business has been dull this week, and, so far as we can hear, it has been restricted to a total of about 15,000 oz. on the spot (all second-hand)—viz., B & S and Auerbach at 12d. per oz., and later on a small parcel of Brunswick at 12½d. per oz. The total imports of quinine into the United States during the year 1890 are returned at 3,384,300 oz. In 1889 they were 2,431,441 oz.

SUELLAC.—At the close of last week, and in the beginning of the present, a slightly better feeling was reported to prevail in the market, with sales of *Orange TN* up to 78s. for January and 76s. for March delivery. At the weekly auction on Tuesday 1,073 cases were offered, of which about 650 sold at a decline of about 4s. per cwt. for *second Orange*, which was pressed for sale; but *Garnet Lac* was very firm of sale, while all the *Button Lac* catalogued was withdrawn. The following prices were paid: orange lac, damaged, ex *Nepaul*, 62s. to 63s.; ordinary dull livery, 69s. to 72s.; and fair to good bright, 72s. to 75s. per cwt. Fine curly AC garnet sold at 71s. to 72s. per cwt. Since the auctions the market has been dull and drooping, with hardly any business. The Calcutta market is reported quieter. The

exports of shellac from Calcutta for the eleven months between January 1 and November 30 have been: in 1890, 119,246 cwts.; in 1889, 82,890 cwts.; in 1888, 100,216 cwts.

SPERMACELE.—A large arrival of about 360 boxes is entered to-day from New York, but it is said that most of this has been already sold. The quotation for refined American is 1s. 6d., English 1s. 8d. per lb.

SPICES.—*Chillies* were rather dearer at the auctions, with sales of common to good medium Zanzibar at 38s. to 43s. per cwt. *Cloves*: Fairly steady but only a small quantity of Zanzibars offered, which sold at from 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. for fine picked. *Cochin Ginger* has been in good demand during the week, with sales of cut ginger (C and B) at advancing prices. At the auctions about 1,500 packages were offered, of which about 500 sold at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; part of the supply was of very old import. The following prices were obtained:—Good bright cut (B), 47s. to 47s. 6d.; (C) 31s. to 33s. 6d.; ordinary wormy native cut, 31s. to 33s. 6d.; ordinary brown rough to good bold washed, 25s. to 37s. per cwt. Jamaica ginger in fair demand, with sales of medium to good washed at 77s. to 85s. *Mace*: Quiet and dull of sale. *Nutmegs*: Also dull and rather cheaper. *Black Pepper*: Quiet, with sales of fair grey Singapore at 4½d. to 4¾d. *White Pepper*: Steady; good Singapore, 7¾d., and Penang, 5d. to 5½d. Siam all bought in at the auctions; previously some sales have been made on the spot at 6½d. per lb. *Pimento*: Steady; common to ordinary grey, 2½d. to 2¾d.

TEA.—The China market shows a slight reaction from the unwonted firmness displayed at the end of last week, but there is no real decline to record, the present tendency being simply the natural consequence of the sharp move upwards that had taken place. There is nothing in leaf Congou to be had under 6d., and very little at that. There has, however, been a considerable trade done by dealers during the week in the country, and retailers who, as usual, had let their stocks run low at the end of the year find themselves compelled to buy in spite of the advanced prices. *Assams* and *Ceylons* are unchanged, though the general feeling is not quite so strong as that of last week.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE general state of the market for heavy chemicals is one of quietness, chiefly owing to the stoppage of shipments caused by the closing up by ice of several of the most important northern continental ports, but there is now every prospect of an early opening, as it is reported that the ice is clearing away.

THE PRODUCTION OF AMMONIA ALKALI is steadily increasing on Teeside. Messrs. Bell Brothers (Limited) have recently commenced pumping brine from another of their salt-wells, owing to the increased production of alkali at their chemical works at Port Clarence, Middlesborough. The whole of the brine pumped up by them is used in the production of alkali by the ammonia process.

WHETHER BLEACHING BY ELECTRICITY is quite the success that paper-makers would have chemical manufacturers believe seems at least doubtful. At any rate, the bleaching plant at the Ely Paper Works, Cardiff, consisting of dynamos, electrolyzers, &c., with full licence for working the Hermite bleaching process within the United Kingdom, is now offered for sale.

BICARBONATE OF SODA continues steady at 7l. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool, prompt delivery.

BLEACHING-POWDER—Market firm at 6l. 15s. per ton, in softwood casks, and 7l. per ton, in hardwood casks, f.o.b. Liverpool. For delivery on rails at Widnes and St. Helen's price is 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton. Tyne market quiet at 6l. 15s. per ton, in softwood, and 7l. per ton, in hardwood casks all subject to 3½ per cent. discount. For forward delivery the minimum Union price is 6l. 15s. for softwood, and 7l. per ton for hardwood casks, f.o.b. Tyne and Liverpool.

CAUSTIC SODA.—It is reported that the production of this article in the Lancashire district has to be suspended for a fortnight. There is more inquiry at present, and prices are very firm. 60-per-cent. is 10l. per ton, 70-per-cent. 11l. 5s. per ton, 74-per-cent. 12l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool for prompt, and 5s. per ton less for contracts over the year. 77-per-cent. steady at 12l. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, prompt shipment.

CHLORATE OF POTASH—Very firm, at 5½d. per lb. less 5 per cent. at usual ports of shipment.

CREAM CAUSTIC.—Steady, at 9l. 10s. per ton on rails, and 9l. 12s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, prompt delivery. Forward over the year, quotations are 5s. per ton lower.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—In excellent demand, both for home consumption and export, with prospect of an early advance in price. Present quotations, in quantities, are 6l. per ton in casks, and 6l. 10s. per ton in kegs, f.o.b. Tyne; for delivery in Liverpool and Manchester, price is 6l. 15s. and 7l. 5s. per ton for casks and kegs, respectively. All subject to 2½ per cent. discount.

SODA ASH.—Firm, and scarce for prompt. Prices range from 1¾d. to 1½d. per unit for Carbonated and 1¾d. for Caustic f.o.b. Liverpool. Tyne market steady with good inquiry from the United States. Makers quote 1¾d. per degree less 3½ per cent. For delivery over the year, minimum Union price is 1½d. for caustic and 1¾d. for carbonated.

SODA CRYSTALS.—Very steady at 3l. 10s. per ton on rails, and 3l. 12s. 6d. per ton, net weight, f.o.b. Liverpool. Tyne market unchanged at 2l. 17s. 6d. per ton, gross weight, f.o.b. Tyne.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Dull at 17l. 17s. 6d. to 18l. per ton, prompt delivery, f.o.b. Liverpool.

SULPHATE OF SODA.—Steady with good American demand. Quotations are: In bulk 42s. 6d. per ton, on rails Widnes and St. Helen's, and 56s. 6d. per ton packed in casks, f.o.b. Liverpool. Tyne prices are 42s. 6d. in bulk, and 53s. per ton ground and packed in casks, f.o.b. Tyne.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, January 14.

ALL the analyses for the cinchona-bark sales to be held in Amsterdam January 22, have been published now. The manufacturing bark contains about 7 tons sulphate of quinine, or 3.6 per cent. on the average, divided as follows:—About 23 tons contain 1.2 per cent.; 52 tons, 2.3 per cent.; 43 tons, 3.4 per cent.; 33 tons, 4.5 per cent.; 11 tons, 5.6 per cent.; 8 tons, 6.7 per cent.; 12 tons, 7.8 per cent.

ARMY PHARMACIST PRINCIPAL MARTY, the director of the central pharmacy of the military hospitals, and a member of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, has been by presidential decree promoted to the grade of Pharmacist-Inspector.

THE SOCIETY OF THERAPEUTICS, reorganised, is to consist of 100 members, of whom 75 will be doctors of medicine, 5 veterinary surgeons, 12 pharmacists of the first class, and 8 chemists, physicists, or naturalists. The society will meet twice a month—that is, on the second and fourth Wednesday—at 4.30 P.M.

MR. FRED. E. JOHNSON, of Halesworth, sends us a copy of his "Every Farmer's Stock-book," which he presents to his agricultural customers. The feature of the book is the blank ruled pages for notes on crops and stock sold, bred, &c., as well as cash pages and useful memoranda for farmers.

THE SMITH & KLINE Co., of Philadelphia, wholesale druggists, announce that on January 1 the style of the firm was changed to the Smith, Kline & French Co., and the capital increased to \$350,000. Mr. Harry B. French, the managing partner in the firm of French, Richards & Co. (now retiring from business), has associated himself with Messrs. Smith & Kline, and will take an active part in the affairs of the new corporation.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

Weights and Measures.

SIR,—If you think the following correspondence of sufficient importance will you kindly publish it and oblige,
Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK ANDREWS.

To the Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

SIR,—As Honorary Secretary of the Western Chemists' Association (of London) I am instructed to inquire whether glass measures used in dispensing medicines (already certified and stamped as correct) will be required under the new Act to be restamped.

Also whether scales, weighing, by means of a sliding piece on the beam, one-tenth of a grain and upwards, used only for dispensing and analytical purposes, can be legally used, and will require to be stamped.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

FREDERICK ANDREWS.

34 Leinster Terrace, W., December 20.

Board of Trade, Standards Department,
7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.

January 1, 1891.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 20th ult., I beg to acquaint you that in my opinion scales used by medical men for the purpose of dispensing their medicines, and balances used by chemists for analytical purposes do not require to be stamped by an inspector of weights and measures, but that the inspector's verification would assure the practical accuracy of such scales.

I am also to acquaint you that any glass measure which has been duly stamped by an inspector of weights and measures under the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878, may be legally used unless found to be false or unjust, and is not liable to be restamped because used in any place other than that at which it was originally stamped. Glass measures stamped, for instance, by the inspector for London may be legally used elsewhere without being required to be restamped.

I am, however, to point out that by the Model Regulations issued by the Board of Trade under the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (which regulations are adopted in many districts by the local authorities who appoint the inspector of weights and measures), it is required that the design of stamps to be used by inspectors should be the uniform design of stamp approved by the Board of Trade. If any glass measures, therefore, should be found not to be duly stamped with the official design of stamps, the local (1) inspector then might require such measures to be re-stamped, or to be duly stamped.

I would, however, point out that the Board of Trade have no power to give an authoritative opinion as to the legal construction of the Weights and Measures Act, and I would therefore suggest that you should consult your legal adviser on the subjects referred to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

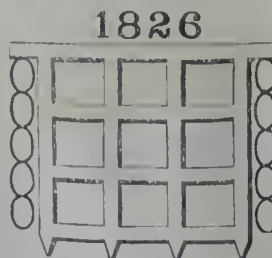
H. J. CHANEY,

Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Mr. Frederick Andrews,

Hon. Sec. of the Western Chemists' Association (of London).
34 Leinster Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

SIR,—As the question of the validity of weights and measures stamped with the old Westminster mark of verification, as illustrated, has been raised by many inspectors under the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 and 1889, I wrote to the Clerk of the London County Council on the subject, and received a reply, of which the following is a copy.



I also had an interview with Mr. Chaney, the Superintendent of the Standards Department, Board of Trade, and am authorised to state that in the event of any inspector objecting to the

validity of the Westminster stamp of verification, Mr. Chaney will communicate with the inspector so objecting upon full details of the case being placed before him.

The London County Council have now adopted a mark of verification in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Trade, and the old Westminster mark is now discontinued.

Trusting that this will prove of interest to chemists generally,

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

Burlington Buildings, Heddon Street, Regent Street,
London, W., January 12.

[Copy.]

London County Council,
Spring Gardens, S.W.,
24 December, 1890.

Weights and Measures Acts.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 22nd inst., I beg to inform you that the stamp with the mark of the old Westminster district is quite legal, being strictly in accordance with section 44 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1844, and that an inspector of weights and measures has no power to object to such stamp.

Since the alteration of the districts of the county of London, a number (4) has been substituted by the Council for the old mark, but measures already stamped with that mark are, while they remain just, legal throughout the United Kingdom.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. W. Toogood,
Burlington Buildings,
Heddon Street, Regent Street.

H. DE LA HOOKE,
Clerk of the Council.

The Beecham Suits.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to make a few remarks in reply to Mr. Beecham's letter? He says I have not read your reports very carefully or I should have noticed that, instead of one chemist in each town being chosen, five retailers in one town were taken, &c., the reason you know. I had not taken THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in until last week, when I sent you the money for it, consequently I had not seen these prosecutions. I do not dispute the right of anyone to protect his property, if he does so in a just way; but every Englishman has a right to object if he sees a man taking what he considers an undue advantage of another. One frequently sees in the London papers a magistrate stating "he is sorry to be obliged to give a verdict for the plaintiff, but, as the law stands, he must do so." This is illustrative of my feelings with reference to these cases—justice without equity. He informs us that his lawyers are the persons who decide which are the proper cases to take up, and he cannot go behind the scenes to distinguish what was due to carelessness or to a desire to make a little more profit, and he would not allow sentiment to interfere. Lawyers are but men; and when they are allowed *carte blanche* the more cases they take up the more profit to themselves. Mr. Beecham sets the engine going, but objects to any appeal being made to himself, however just. I can only quote my own case, having no knowledge of any other. I did appeal to him, assuring him I had never opened a packet of patent medicine to retail in my life, and that I had never sold as his any pills which were not his make, and also that I always inform my customers that we do not sell Beecham's pills in less than 10d. boxes, but they could

have a penny box of my own (properly labelled) if they wished. Surely a man's word should count for something! But because Mr. Beecham has some understanding with his lawyers, I am informed by them my specious explanation will not be accepted, and the case must go on, although by the affidavits they can see I am not personally to blame. The above statement respecting my manner of dealing with these patent medicines shows that I object as much as anyone to unfair trading. Acting as his voluntary agent, I have made a profit for him during last year of 10*l.* 12*s.*, estimating each box at 6*d.*, and for my commission I get 1*l.* 16*s.* and these Chancery expenses to pay. It will go hard with me in the coming year if, out of these 432 customers, I cannot make more than 36*s.* by recommending my own pills. He says the only alternative to these costly proceedings is a criminal prosecution, which, for my part, I should prefer, because we could then defend ourselves, and either prove our entire innocence or plead extenuating circumstances, which, in this Chancery Court, we cannot do, on account of the great expense.

Beecham's pills, by persistent advertising, are becoming synonymous with stomach or aperient pills, and in small penny retail shops, where the principal customers are children, they habitually get into the way of asking for Beecham's pills when they really require only an ordinary aperient. The explanation having to be constantly given must in time become very irksome to a busy man, and, knowing that they invariably accept his own pills in lieu of Beecham's, he probably may get careless, and, without any wish to defraud, may render himself liable. I think these facts ought to receive Mr. Beecham's careful consideration. What I have maintained in this discussion from the first is that the punishment of illegally selling one pennyworth of Beecham's pills is out of all proportion to the offence, and, in the case of a person like myself, who has for years been looked up to as a respectable tradesman, the fact of being branded in the local papers as a fraudulent man is simply unbearable. I should like, before closing, to thank those many friends who have written me kind letters of sympathy, which I truly appreciate.

I am, Sir, yours,
Middlesborough.

THOMAS BUCK.

SIR,—I have been much interested in the letters of Mr. Thomas Beecham and others on the subject of the recent prosecutions for the sale of spurious Beecham's pills. I should like to make a suggestion to Mr. Beecham which, if followed, would save him a good deal of expense in rendering the prosecution of chemists and dealers unnecessary.

Let Mr. Beecham, then, at once add to his advertisements, and place round his boxes of pills, the following words of caution: "Mr. Beecham cannot guarantee any pills to be genuine unless purchased in boxes with his name and address on, and secured by the Government stamp." "Beecham's pills are not to be had in pennyworths, and he will not be responsible for the genuineness of any pills so sold."

I think Mr. Beecham for his own sake should at once put a stop to the sale of his pills in pennyworths. Personally I would sooner close my shop than open a box of pills of any maker, and I think any chemist doing so must have a small opinion of his own abilities, and of the drug trade in general.

If this system gains much ground it will ruin the sale of these pills, as we find when most articles get down to 1*d.* the end is not far off; therefore I counsel Mr. Beecham to do his best to stop the penny trade in his pills. In fact, we have far too much of the penny trade altogether: like the poor, it is always with us.

I am, yours truly,
Liverpool, January 14.

WALTER A. GRACE.

SIR,—Although I can only quote thirty years as dealing in patent or proprietary articles in connection with the drug trade, I really fail to see where Mr. Buck's excuse comes in. It is quite easy to say: We or I don't sell Beecham's in pennyworths, and thus end any chance of being (as I think) justly brought before a court. Then why bring in the "small and poor chemists"? They all know that law is expensive, and those who wilfully break it, by a fraudulent attempt, not only on Mr. Beecham, but also on the purchaser, should be made to pay heavily. Last week comes

a letter from Mr. Gall. His letter, too, is far from proving that the "latest manoeuvre" is not just, and no matter how many thousands Mr. Beecham may have accumulated by dint of pluck, judgment, and energy, I fail to see why the leeches of the drug trade should be allowed to live upon his well-earned reputation.

Yours, &c.,
January 15.

FAIRPLAY. (220/54.)

SIR, Please allow me a word about the Beecham suits, and in reply to Mr. F. Gall.

I think it is a very elastic conscience that will allow itself to sell anything which is not exactly what the customer expects to get. I cannot help wondering what the poor little urchin will get served to him when he arrives with a half-pint bottle for a pennyworth of Koch's lymph.

Contrary to Mr. Gall's experience, I sell hundreds of pennyworths of Beecham's pills, and have done so in several towns when I was an assistant. The defence that Mr. Beecham is a very small sufferer in this matter is quite illogical, inasmuch as it does not alter the morality of the question.

I also hope the trade will speak strongly—against poaching upon other men's preserves.

I am sure Mr. F. Gall cannot be serious in his concluding remark—where he urges Mr. Beecham to have more consideration for the humbler members of the trade. It is too humorous. One would think we humbler members had been born in philanthropic love for Mr. Beecham, and had been taught to disseminate his pills from that cause—not for our own pecuniary benefit. Oh, dear, no!—of course not!

Let us suppose Mr. Gall to be a gold-digger in California, and to have hit upon a valuable "nest-egg" in the form of many nuggets, and suppose I occupy the next "claim," which is not remunerative. I put my "considering-cap" on, and make up my mind to have a quiet dig in that lucky man's place. I go; but Mr. G. comes out of his tent, and makes me a target for his revolver; then, I presume, my last words would be, "Oh, I say! can't you have more consideration for your humbler brother?" No! The dignity of the drug trade is dumb before the justice of Mr. Beecham's suits, and as one of the humble but (I hope) conscientious members of the same, I beg to recommend to those whom Mr. Gall defends in this matter the following lines from a great poet for their patient study:—

If but a line,
Be that sublime,
Not failure—but low aim is crime.

Yours faithfully,

January 12.

NOMEN. (218/59.)

Sympathiser (218/27), who writes on this subject, does not make his meaning very clear; but his letter seems to claim a right on the part of chemists to sell imitation Beecham's pills. We have similar letters from *R. S.* (219/59) and *London* (220/7). We shall certainly not give space for such a contention, though we will gladly report it if it is put forward in a law court.

Mistura Olei Ricini.

SIR,—The above is an old friend of the pharmacist in Ireland, appearing under a new name, as the following taken from "Neligan's Medicines," 6th edit., 1864, edited by Professor Macnamara, will show:

Castor Oil Draught (Macnamara).

Castor oil	3vj.
Essential oil of lemons	℥ss.
" " cloves	℥ij.
Simple syrup	3 iss.
Solution of caustic potash	3 j.
Orange-flower water	3 j.

After directing it to be mixed in the same way as that mentioned in the B.P. Additions, the author remarks that if carefully prepared it will make a perfect emulsion which will not separate for a long time, and in which the taste of the oil is well masked.

I agree with your correspondents that it is impossible, by

following the directions to get an emulsion that will not separate, and in practice I found it more convenient and expeditions to mix the syrup with the oils first, adding gradually the diluted liquor potassæ.

I do not think there was any need for introducing such a preparation into the Pharmacopœia at all, as even here in Dublin, where the preparation should be well known, we are seldom asked for it.

I am, yours,

DUBLIN CHEMIST. (220/33.)

Colonial Exclusiveness.

SIR,—In the interests of young chemists and druggists contemplating emigrating to Australia, I think you would be doing them a great service by reproducing in your journal a copy of the case printed in the December Number of your Australian issue, headed "Mr. Gibson's Application." This is my son's case, who, having applied to be examined has been refused by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, on the ground that by their laws it is necessary that he serve an apprenticeship of three years in the Colony previous to examination.

This decision has placed my son in a most unfortunate position, as he cannot continue longer in his position as manager of the drug store of which for twelve months he has had charge, as the Pharmaceutical Society out there has become very stringent in requiring a qualified manager in all shops or stores.

Considering that in this country no restriction except that of age is made, I consider the Australian policy very hard upon young men emigrating.

91 Gooch Street, Birmingham,

FRED. T. GIBSON.

January 14.

The case is no doubt of importance. It will be seen from the report appended that the Pharmacy Board agree to admit Mr. Gibson to examination after he has served for three years in the Colony, not necessarily as an apprentice.

[From THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of Australasia, December, 1890.]

MR. GIBSON'S APPLICATION.

This matter had been considered at two previous meetings of the Board, and had been postponed for further consideration. Mr. Gibson, desired to present himself for the qualifying examination without having served for three years in the Colony. His application had been declined at the September meeting of the Board, on the ground that under Schedule E of the Act it was necessary that he should serve, at least, three years in an open shop with a registered chemist of New South Wales. He now forwarded a statutory declaration, made by Frederick Turner Gibson, of Birmingham, England, stating that the applicant had been employed by him for four years, and had left him to go to a Shrewsbury firm of chemists. The applicant also sent a declaration made by himself showing that he was 24 years of age, and was managing the chemist's shop at Apothecaries' Hall, Gunnedah.

Mr. Melhuish also read a testimonial in the applicant's favour given by Dr. Haines, of Gunnedah. Also a testimonial from a Birmingham firm of chemists.

Mr. Brothwood: The point is, whether under Schedule E we can admit him.

Mr. McCarthy: We must not forget this. If we admit him we must admit everybody else who applies.

Mr. Melhuish: They will allow a man to go up for examination at home. If we are to go by the spirit of that Act each one of us is sitting here illegally. How many gentlemen here have been apprenticed in New South Wales? If we don't admit him we ought to vacate our seats on this Board.

Mr. Butler: Does he apply to be examined?

Mr. Melhuish: He does.

Mr. McCarthy: I should be very happy to assist Mr. Gibson if I could; but the law says we must not do it.

Mr. Brothwood: There is no harm in letting it wait. Dr. Haines (Mr. Gibson's employer) takes the responsibility of the business. I think it is a mistake; but it says distinctly in the schedule that he must be apprenticed in New South Wales.

Mr. McCarthy moved, and Mr. Hallam seconded, the following resolution:—"That Mr. Gibson present himself for examination after he has served three years in the colony."

Mr. Melhuish moved the following amendment, which was seconded by the chairman:—"That Mr. Gibson be allowed to come up for examination."

The resolution was carried, only Mr. Melhuish and Dr. McKay voting for the amendment.

It seems to us that the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales make their interpretation of their Act unnecessarily exclusive. The Act requires a declaration from a candidate certifying that he has "served as an apprentice or assistant to a chemist and druggist for not less than three years, and during that period has been actually engaged in the dispensing and compounding of medical prescriptions." The schedule calls for a certificate to this effect to be signed by a registered chemist. In neither instance does it appear that the service must have been in the colony. But the certificate from the candidate himself is thus worded:

"I hereby declare that I was an apprentice (or assistant) to _____ of _____ in the colony of New South Wales in the years _____ and _____ and was for three years actually engaged in dispensing and compounding prescriptions, and that I have attained the age of twenty-one years."

It need not be assumed from this that the whole of the period was spent in the colony.

Brokers and Arbitration.

SIR,—Having read your interesting article in your paper of January 10, with reference to brokers, and the report of the judgment in the kola-nut action—Broadbridge v. Christy—and inferences drawn from the case, would you permit me to point out a feature of interest in the case to all concerned in brokers' and other contracts for the sale of goods or otherwise?

An application, shortly after the commencement of the action, was made to have the proceedings stayed, on the ground of the agreement to refer, which was stated in the bought note, relying on the Arbitration Act (1889) 52 & 53 Vict., c 49, s 4; but the judge held that the statute did not apply to county courts, which evidently it is intended to, and my clients were thus compelled to defend this action in the county court, although it would be apparent to anyone reading the judgment that it was a case for a reference. When the application was made, no question was raised as to the plaintiffs not being members of the Liverpool General Brokers' Association, as might be inferred from the copy bought note I enclose; so the judge's decision on the application was not prejudiced by this fact in any way. Only a short time previously the county court judge at Chester decided exactly the opposite way—viz., that the statute applied—in a similar case.

My clients would have appealed, but for the judge also stating that he thought they were not willing to refer when the dispute first arose.

Surely it is high time that section 4 of the Act, which is now so vaguely worded, should be altered, so as to make it clearly applicable to county and other inferior courts, as well as to the high courts, as the clause for agreement to refer to arbitration, which is placed upon nearly every broker's contract in the present day, is really stultified in all cases in which the amount in dispute is under 50l. if the plaintiff chooses to bring his action in a county court, where no action can be referred, except by consent.

Trusting you will find space to insert this letter in your valuable publication, as this seems to be a question which should be well ventilated in trade, with a view of getting the statute revised.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BOWEN LAWES,

32 Walbrook, E.C.,

January 13.

Solicitor for the Defendants,

Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co.

Hawkins v. Toone.

SIR,—The plaintiff appears to be dissatisfied with the decision of the court of his choosing. Having dragged me and my witnesses up to the City of London Court, and been beaten, after a fair and patient hearing, I think he might have the good grace to accept his defeat. If Mr. Hawkins wants to re-try the case in your columns, I should ask in fairness that the whole of the correspondence which was in the judge's hands, and on which his decision was given, should be printed, and not merely isolated passages "quoted from [Mr. Hawkins's] memory," and taken out of their connection. Mr. Hawkins had the advantage over me of stating his case fully, but from the judge not needing to hear my defence my counsel had no opportunity of explaining and correcting several points which have been entirely

misapprehended. Perhaps if he had done so Mr. Hawkins's "valued and influential clients" might have seen reason to modify their "surprise at the result of the trial." Your editorial remarks lost much of their value from being based on a mistaken assumption—viz., that Mr. Hawkins did introduce my business to the buyer. The evidence clearly showed the contrary. All that ever occurred was an inquiry about it by Mr. Cairns, who had heard of it through a different channel; but the plaintiff, in his eagerness to dispose of the Weymouth business, set mine quite aside, and gave no information or particulars whatever about it—did, in fact, absolutely nothing in the way of introduction. I see by your report Mr. Hawkins said he felt special sympathy and friendship for me. If I have experienced his treatment of his friends, I pity those he deems his enemies.

I am, your faithfully,

January 13.

JOSEPH V. TOONE.

SIR,—In my previous letter (which I intended to be my only one) I pointed out the discourtesy on the part of Mr. Hawkins in introducing my name without my knowledge. His excuse for so doing is that it was "in the correspondence," but this part of the correspondence had about as much relevancy to his claim as it had to the "man in the moon."

After publicity had been given to this, I ought, according to Mr. Hawkins, to have written him privately. It appears to me that the writing privately ought to have been done by Mr. Hawkins before the case was heard.

Mr. Hawkins professes not to understand why I should think that his happiness would have been increased if he could have had the whole, instead of half, of the commission he so disinterestedly offered to take, being solely animated by the burning desire to save Mr. Toone from a double commission.

I should have thought that the case itself would have made this plain, even to Mr. Hawkins. I introduce a buyer. Mr. Hawkins, with characteristic generosity and dignity, offers to accept half my commission, but advises the vendor not to sell. Mr. Crocker introduces a buyer. Mr. Hawkins advises the buyer not to buy, but when the sale is completed, and the commission paid to Mr. Crocker, wants the whole, and, as a further proof of his sincere desire to save Mr. Toone a double commission, sues him for it.

My letter opened out to Mr. Hawkins the only manly course he could have pursued—i.e., having committed a wrong to apologise for it. Instead of this, he sinks to the not very original method of—When you have no case, abuse your opponent: a level to which Mr. Hawkins must pardon me for not descending.

One point, however, has been cleared up. You, Mr. Editor, like others, have recently been inconvenienced by the late delivery of letters. This is plainly due to the number of letters received by Mr. Hawkins, heavily laden with surprise, value and influence, from both "town and country." Poor postmen!

Yours truly,

60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester,

F. J. BRETT.

January 13.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Correspondents who ask replies to be inserted "this week" or "next week" are reminded that we do not guarantee replies, and that their insertion depends upon the space at our disposal for such matters. It is generally impossible for us to find room for queries the same week they are received.

37/20. *Felix*.—Bland's Pills are now official. See the Pharmacopœia "Additions" under *Pilula Ferri*.

210/34. *J. B.*—Varnish the part of the tin where you are to apply the label.

209/9. *T. E. P.*—We cannot trace any reference to the use of iodic acid for wounds.

211/48. *C. A.*—Spirit will extract the cantharidin as well from cantharides by maceration as by percolation, provided the ratio of drug to extract is within 1 in 8. Seven days' maceration is sufficient; forty-eight hours' might do if you shake the mixture well every hour during the day.

208/66. *Scribo*.—Clerks in wholesale drug houses get salaries varying from 20*l.* to 200*l.* a year.

215/71. *E. F. Williamson*.—**Egg-powder**.—Mix 1 part of baking-powder with 6 of rice-flour or farina, and colour with turmeric. One well-known brand is coloured with a strong tincture of saffron, which gives a richer colour and a peculiar flavour that is pleasing.

215/51. *Assistant*.—**Cure for Red Nose**.—Probably you would be the better for a tonic—say, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of Easton's syrup three times a day. Take also $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of ichthyol in pill after each meal, and apply to your nose nightly the following ointment:—

Zinc ointment	4 drachms
Rice-flour	1 "
Sulphur	12 grains
Otto of rose	1 drop

Mix.

This ointment is suitable for putting up as a speciality in lip-salve pots.

63/28. *J. T. W.*—You will find a very good formula for Depilatory in our issue of March 15, 1890, p. 347.

213/60. *Tasteless*.—We understand that a special ink is employed, of which we do not know the composition.

216/61. *Mahogany*.—A weak solution of caustic soda darkens mahogany.

206/58. *A. P.*—**Sodium Acetate for Foot-warmers**.—This salt is simply heated until it dissolves, and the liquid is poured into the vessels, where it solidifies. On re-heating the vessel by dipping in boiling water, the crystalline mass again liquefies, and retains its heat for a long time.

71/4. *Nemo*.—(1) We do not know of any book of the kind. The United States Pharmacopœia accents the syllables of all Latin names used therein. (2) The B.P.C. formula for syrup of wild cherry is from the United States Pharmacopœia. The glycerine is added with the idea of retaining the hydrocyanic acid.

219/23. *A. F. G.*—**Belladonna Plaster** frequently causes eruptions on the skin, but this is generally due to personal idiosyncrasy. The best treatment is to apply zinc ointment with 10 drops of creolin added to each ounce.

217/60. *Gough*.—**Hop Substitute**.—The following may suit you:—

Chamomile in coarse powder	1 lb.
Chiretta	4 oz.
Quassia	1 lb.
Calumba	1 "
Alstonia bark	1 "

Mix, and use in the same manner as hops, determining by experiment the quantity necessary to produce the required degree of bitterness.

219/27. *J. B.*—**Why does Salt Melt Snow?**—Because the snow dissolves the salt just as water does, and the resulting solution requires a lower temperature to solidify it than water alone.

214/4. *W. S. G.*—We cannot at present trace the formula, but we shall keep a look-out for it.

LIBRARY

No.

HONEST SOAP.

FROM

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society
of Great Britain.

"Being authorised by Messrs. Pears to purchase at any
 "and all times, and of any dealers, samples of their Transparent
 "Soap (thus ensuring such samples being of exactly the same
 "quality as is supplied to the general public), and to submit
 "same to the strictest chemical analysis, I am enabled to
 "guarantee the invariable purity of this soap.

"The proportion of alkalies to fats is absolutely chemically
 "correct. In a perfect toilet soap neither preponderates—a
 "characteristic the immense importance of which the public
 "have not yet been 'educated up' to realizing. An excess of
 "alkali or an excess of fat being alike very injurious, and even
 "dangerous to a sensitive skin.

"It is also free from any admixture of artificial colouring
 "substances, its well-known dark amber tint being entirely
 "due to the natural colour of the materials used in its manu-
 "facture.

"The perfumes introduced are pure, agreeable, and per-
 "fectly harmless.

"No water has been added. Water is quite commonly added
 "in the manufacture of soaps to increase their weight (some
 "containing as much as 30 to 40 per cent.), but PEARS' SOAP
 "is entirely free from any such admixture, and thus being
 "*all soap instead of soap and water*, it is remarkably
 "lasting, that is to say, that whilst producing an abundant lather
 "it is not quickly worn away in use, and wears down to the
 "smallest possible piece; there being consequently no waste
 "*it is really a remarkably cheap article.*

"My analytical and practical experience of PEARS' SOAP
 "now extends over a very lengthened period - nearly fifty years -
 "during which time I have never come across another Toilet
 "Soap which so closely comes up to my ideal of perfection; its
 "purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence
 "upon the tenderest and most sensitive skin - *even that of a*
 "*new born babe.*"

Dr. Redwood, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.

London International and Universal Exhibition, 1884, Gold Medal Awarded for our Pharmaceutical Preparations
Calcutta Exhibition, First-class Certificate and Two Prize Medals Awarded for our Pharmaceutical Preparations.

HEWLETT'S LIQUOR SANTAL FLAV. c. BUCHU et CUBEBA

THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

Price (in England) 10s. 6d. per pound, packed (for Dispensing only) in 10-oz., 22-oz., 40-oz., and 90-oz. Bottles.

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LIQUOR EASTONI (HEWLETT'S).

SYRUP EASTONI (HEWLETT'S).

PHOSPHORISED COD LIVER OIL EMULSION (HEWLETT'S).

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LONDON, E.C.
40, 41, & 42 CHARLOTTE ST.,
ESTABLISHED 1832.

Physicians will oblige, when ordering Liq. Santal Flav. cum Buchu et Cubeba, by writing "Liquor Santal Flav. c. Buchu et Cubeba (Hewlett's)."

W. SUTTON & CO.

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SOLE MAKERS OF THE

ORIGINAL BATEMAN'S DROPS & DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' Sundries, and Miscellaneous Articles.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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CLAY, DOD & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

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"LLOYD'S LEICESTER" Soluble Pearl Coated Pills.

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Having for many years devoted much attention to the perfecting of the Soluble Pearl Coating for Pills, he will personally supervise this branch of the business, and, having procured a complete plant of entirely new machinery, with the latest improvements, is in a position to produce the same in the highest state of perfection.

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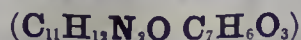
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Applied in Therapy where Antipyrin and Salicylic Acid
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IRON REDUCED BY HYDROGEN.**ACETANILID, PUREST, BEST CRYST.****ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL & P.B.****ACETONE, PURE, 98°.****GLYCERINE, 1,260 d.d., &c.****CASTOR OIL (FRENCH).****MAGNESIA, CARB. AND CALC.****SODA HYPOSULPHITE.****SUGAR OF MILK.****ANILINE COLOURS** (CELEBRATED BERLIN BRANDS).

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SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER,
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Prepared solely by

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

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DRUG GRINDERS.

WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES, AND DRUG MILLS,
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GELATINE COATED OVAL PILLS.

*For Stock Sorts, Testimonials, &c.,
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*For Private Formulæ write for
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COMPRESSED PELLETS.

DISINTEGRATING—SOLUBLE.

We manufacture all varieties, and issue the same in bulk, or put up in metallic boxes or screw-capped bottles, with descriptive labels.

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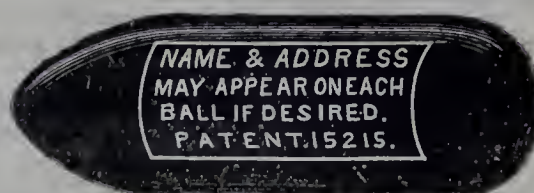
EXTRACT of Malt and Cod Liver Oil.

**EXTRACT of Malt, Cod Liver Oil,
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In bulk, or in amber bottles in cardboard cases, 12/- per dozen.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED.)



"The obvious superiority of these balls over the old paper-wrapped articles will impress the most stolidly conservative of farmers."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

No. 4.—Alterative Balls	...	...	24/	per gross.
" 5.—Astringent Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 12.—Condition Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 6.—Cordial Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 7.—Cough Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 16.—Cough Balls	...	...	27/	"
" 17.—Cough Balls	...	...	27/	"
" 8.—Diuretic Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 9.—Fever Balls...	...	...	24/	"
" 1.—Physic Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 2.—Physic Balls	...	...	30/	"
" 3.—Physic Balls	...	...	36/	"
" 18.—Physic Balls	...	...	42/	"
" 19.—Physic Balls	...	...	48/	"
" 15.—Stimulating Balls	24/	"
" 10.—Tonic Balls...	24/	"
" 11.—Tonic Balls...	20/	"
" 13.—Worm Balls	30/	"
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WYLEYS & CO. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes.

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[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

[ESTABLISHED 1820.]

BISMUTH AND PEPSINE	5 grs. each to 3j.	IRON AND BISMUTH	5 grs. each to 3j.
BISMUTH, PEPSINE AND STRYCHNINE...	5.5 & $\frac{1}{50}$ grs. to "	IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE	5.1 & $\frac{1}{50}$ grs to "
BISMUTH, PEPSINE AND QUININE ...	5.5 & 1 " "	IRON AND ARSENIC	5 grs. & 3 m. (Fowler's) "
BISMUTH, IRON AND QUININE	5.5 & 1 " "	IRON AND PEPSINE	5 grs. each to "
BISMUTH CITRATE	5 " "	IRON AND QUININE	5 & 1 grs. " "
BISMUTH, IRON AND STRYCHNINE ...	5.5 & $\frac{1}{50}$ " "	IRON, QUININE AND PEPSINE ...	5.1 & 5 " "

GRAN. EFFER. ANTIPYRIN

EACH TEASPOONFUL CONTAINS 8 GRAINS.

ORIGINATED AND INTRODUCED BY CURTIS & CO.

CAFFEINE CITRATE	3 grains to 3j.	SOD. SULPHATE	10 grains to 3j
CAFFEINE HYDROBROMATE	3 " "	SOD. SALICYLATE	10 " "
LITHIA CITRATE	5 " "	POTASH CITRATE	10 " "
LITHIA BENZOATE	5 " "	PHENACETIN	5 & 10 " "
LITHIA SALICYLATE	5 " "	QUIN. SALICYLATE	1 " "

And all other Granular Preparations.

SEE THAT THESE PREPARATIONS BEAR OUR NAME.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO EXPORT ORDERS.

CURTIS & COMPANY, 48 Baker Street, Portman Square, LONDON. W.



Embracing the Therapeutic Properties of the COCA Plant, blended with the best Madeira.

COCA FOR TROUBLESOME THROATS.

Testimony is not wanting from specialists in diseases of the throat, and dramatic and lyric artists, to show that coca has a wonderfully invigorating effect upon the voice. The preparation in most common use is the wine of coca which, in order to yield the characteristic effect, must be made "upon honour." To be of any decided value it must be made from the coca leaves. Very much of the coca wine on the market is merely a solution of cocaine, which cannot be too severely condemned. Hence, those with troublesome throats who desire to use this tonic should be exceedingly careful in purchasing, patronising dealers only of known reliability.

The VINACOCA is carefully prepared from the best Coca Leaf only. (No addition of Cocaine.)

Medical men prescribe its use in preference to Quinine or any Bark Wine. It may be used with safety at all times, and for any length of time, without injury to the gastric membrane. It may be taken in place of Liquors and Dessert Wines, which it certainly surpasses in flavour. It is a direct stimulant of the most active kind, supporting life in a manner almost miraculous, without disturbance of the vital functions. For the voice, a wineglassful before any ordeal is sufficient. Its effect upon the vocal cords is surprising, and of great value to Public Speakers, Professional and other Singers, and Lecturers.

Sold in Bottles at 3/6 each, or 40/- per dozen, Retail.

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T. & H. SMITH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLOR.

In powder and crystals.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS**MORPHIÆ TARTRAS**Introduced by us and specially prepared
for hypodermic treatment.**CODEIA****APOMORPHIÆ MUR.****ALOIN****RESINA SCAMMONII****JALAPINE****SALICINE****CHLOROFORM PURE****CHLOROFORM METH.**Our brand has been for many years known to
the Wholesale Trade as absolutely pure.**GINGERINE****CAPSICINE****CAMPOR MONOBROM.****EDINBURGH** Address—21 Duke Street.**LONDON** Address—12 Worship Street, E.C.**NEW YORK** Office—20 Cedar Street. **DILLON & CO., Agents.** [1]**BAYLEY'S WOOD OILS.**

Having been repeatedly asked whether I intended to take any measures to prevent the cutting of Bayley's Wood Oils, I take this opportunity of remarking that, in my experience, such precautions as are at present being adopted by firms to prevent cutting are utterly unavailing. The adjoining paragraph on this subject is extracted from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, Jan. 9, 1891, which aptly illustrates my opinion on the subject. By the systems at present in vogue, not only is the retail trader hampered, but any unprincipled person, if he so wills, may evade such agreement with impunity.

To any Chemist who will co-operate with us we will give advantageous terms and invite correspondence.

C. BAYLEY, Chemist, 2 Park Street, WALSALL.

WELL MEANT, BUT USELESS.

Several chemists inform us that they have been notified by their wholesale house in London that the latter cannot obtain supplies from the maker of a proprietary preparation unless they enter into an agreement, binding not only themselves but their customers, to maintain certain prices. The wholesale house in question declines to give such a guarantee, and consequently supplies are not obtainable. These correspondents ask our opinion of the matter. We can only say in reply to the inquiries addressed to us, that the course proposed by the makers in question as a remedy for "cutting" is simply impracticable. The same thing has been tried by the makers of other preparations and in various trades, and, so far as we are aware, it has never accomplished anything beyond causing temporary inconvenience to their customers and probably the reduction of their own output. Individual attempts to deal in this way with the reduced prices which are the outcome of modern competition are of no practical use. We are so much alive as anyone to the benefit which would accrue to all retailers if prices could be kept up, but this will never be accomplished by isolated arrangements of this description.

NEPENTHE.**THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.**

PRODUCES NEITHER HEADACHE, SICKNESS, NOR CONSTIPATION.
PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY FROM OPIUM.

Although many new hypnotics and analgesics have been recently introduced, NEPENTHE still holds its position as the hypnotic and sedative *par excellence*. "Nepenthe" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is our sole property. No other preparation should be substituted when Nepenthe is ordered in a prescription.

Sent out in bottles bearing a label in white letters upon a green ground. We prepare also *Double Strength Nepenthe*, and *Glycerole of Nepenthe* (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection.

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LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT **DRUG MERCHANTS,**
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Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles. Quotations on Application.

DEALERS IN PURE CHEMICALS

For Medicinal, Photographic, and Commercial purposes.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot; Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils; Valerian Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine; Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

Special Agents for Sicilian Sublimed Sulphur in 2-cwt. bags, and Rolled Sulphur in 3-cwt. casks. Most Favourable Quotations can be given on application.

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Equal to VASELINE and much CHEAPER.

GOLDEN, YELLOW, RED, AND WHITE.

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Large 1d., 2d., & 3d. Tins, in 1-gross Boxes, and in usual-size Tins & Casks.

Save 25 per cent., and write for samples and quotations from the makers,

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ORANGE (suitable for Quinine), **GINGER**, **RAISIN COWSLIP**, **CHERRY**, &c.
A. MILLAR & CO., Thomas Street, DUBLIN.

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| (1) Contains a constant percentage of 0.2 % Metallic Iron. | (3) Stimulates the Appetite and expedites the Digestion |
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[3]

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 Obtained by the action of Metallic Zinc on Chloroform and Alcohol.
 Discovered to be a general Anæsthetic by Dr. RICHARDSON in 1867.
 Bottles, 1lb.; 8-oz., 8s. 6d.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s. 6d.
COMPOUND ANÆSTHETIC ETHER,
 for producing Local Anæsthesia.
 In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.
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 In 1-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 7s., and 12s.
PEROXIDE of HYDROGEN.
 First introduced as a Medicine by Dr. RICHARDSON.
ETHYLATE of SODIUM
 Dr. RICHARDSON'S Formula, for removing Nævi, &c. In 4-oz. & 1-lb. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the Caustic, 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 12s.
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 For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention.
 In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with Brush, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 12s.
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 Containing Pure Vegetable Ivory Charcoal.
 In Boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA



PERFECT IN PURITY AND UNIFORM IN STRENGTH.

The most efficacious antacid and mild aperient for Delicate Constitutions.
Ladies, Children, and Infants.

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Saline.
 Liquid Extracts.
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Liq. Copaibæ o. Buchu, Cubeba,
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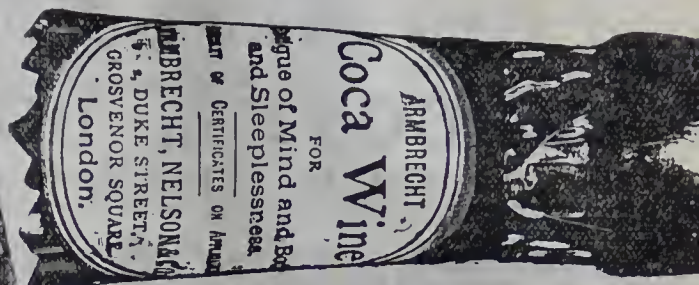
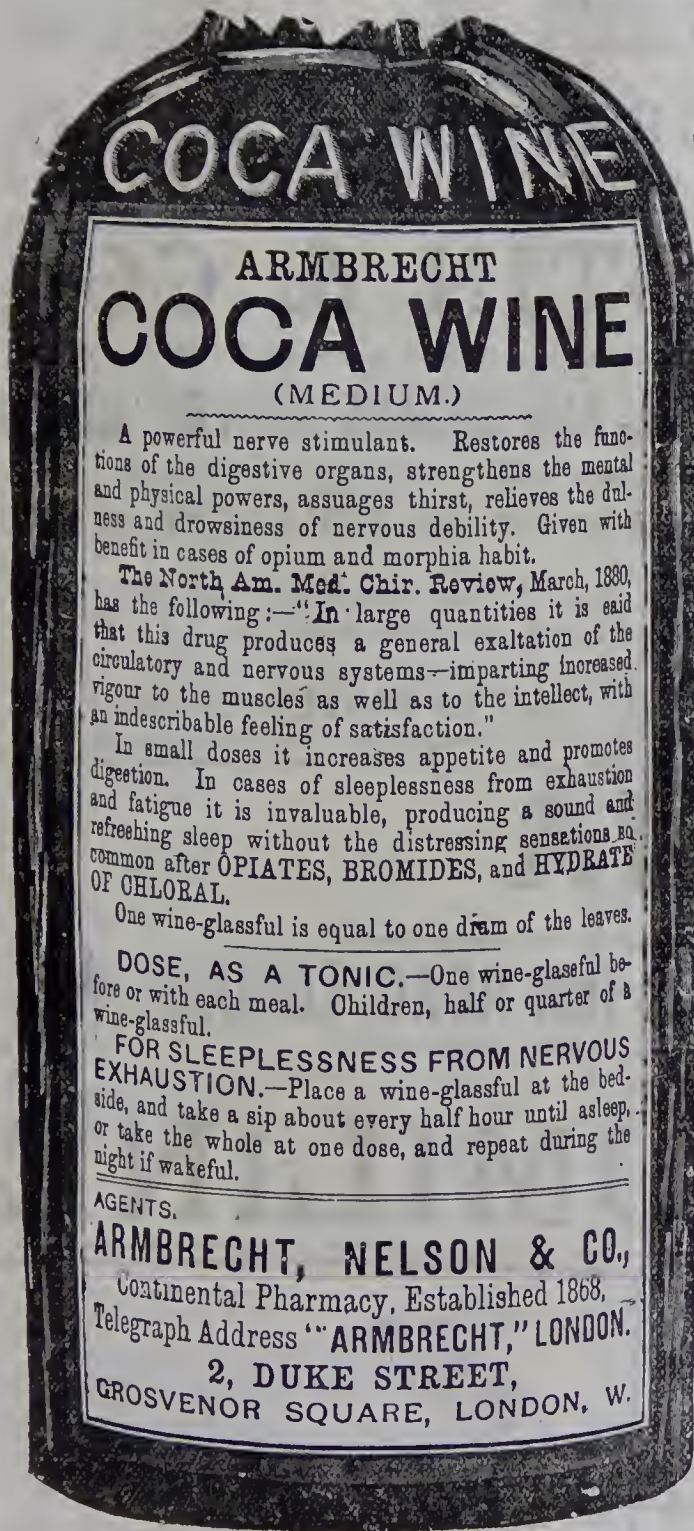
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ARMBRECHT COCA WINE.



"Several preparations of Coca Wine have been placed before the public, but we unhesitatingly accord to the above the first place. Their Coca Wine is more suited to the English palate than some of the continental preparations, which are too sweet to be palatable, and which destroy their otherwise tonic and invigorating qualities by deranging the digestive system or creating nausea. The value of Coca Wine in conditions of debility is too well recognised to require comment, and we need do no more than say that after a very careful trial of Messrs. ARMBRECHT, NELSON & Co.'s Wine we can speak most highly of it as a sound and invigorating tonic, and can recommend it most unhesitatingly."—*Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology.*

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR COCA WINE,

Or for making Coca Wine by adding five drops (or more) to Wine.

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[This Illustration represents the EXACT SIZE of the 4s. 6d. Bottle.]

Very liberal discount and nice Show Cards to the Trade.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists throughout Great Britain, at 36/- per dozen, or in dozen lots, carriage paid direct, with the usual cash discount.

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2, 3 & 4 DUKE STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON.

See pages 37, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 in 1891 Diary.

VIN MARIANI

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Is largely advertised in all the Medical Papers, and daily prescribed by Physicians; it will therefore be in the interest of Chemists to always stock a few bottles, which can be obtained of all the Patent Medicine Warehousemen. The Wholesale and Shippers should apply for prices (packed in cases of Six Dozen Bottles, either in or out of Bond) to the
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P.S.—Write for Catalogue of Gabriel Jozeau, which is the only complete list of French Medicines in the United Kingdom.



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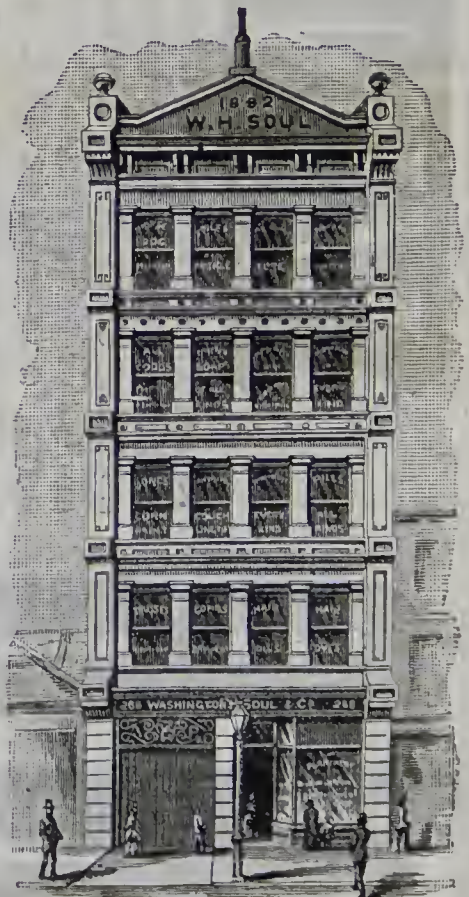
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CONTRACTORS TO THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

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(SALTS OF THE DI-IODOPARAPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID).

Substitute for Iodoform. **Odourless, easily soluble, quite inoffensive. No injurious secondary effects. Easy application in any form, e.g.,** Dusting Powder, either pure or with Talc, Ointment with Lanoline, Sozoiodol Cotton and Gauze, Bougies, Watery Solutions of different Concentrations, Collodion, etc.

Great success obtained in **antiseptic surgery, skin diseases, in the most various diseases of the nose, pharynx, and larynx; in chronic processes of inflammation of the auditory organs, and the superior respiratory passages, in tuberculous ulcerations, especially in the throat; in diseases of the eye, in gonorrhoea, in the treatment of gynaecological cases, in disorders of the stomach; in articular rheumatism and other forms of this disease; in cancer, in diabetes melitus, and in many other diseases.**

The preparations are for sale by all Wholesale Druggists. Pamphlets descriptive of the excellent results obtained up to date to be had on application.

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We make a full line of RESINOIDS, such as **PODOPHYLLIN, LEPTANDRIN, EUONYMIN, IRISIN, HYDRASTIN, &c., ALL PURE.**

So-called Concentrations are in the market, called by the same name as manufactures, that are made by triturating extracts etc., with sugar of milk, powdered root, etc

WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES?

They are not made from the crude material, but by dissolving the active principles in Alcohol in definite proportions, and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power.

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Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of **NEW SPECIALITIES** Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c.

PURE TARTAR EMETIC.**PURE OXIDE OF ANTIMONY.**Showing 98 per cent. of anhydrous Sb_2O_3 .

This product is obtained BY A NEW PROCESS, and is offered at **VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.**

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Grand Prize, Universal Exhibition, Paris, 1889.

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Our Extra Steam Refined Oil is treble distilled and twice rectified by steam, by an entirely new process and in apparatus of our own invention, by which all these polymeric products

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This is the genuine essential oil as produced in the manufacture of the Solid Camphor of Commerce. Our brand is guaranteed to be the natural oil, and not the fictitious mixture of refuse Camphor and Turpentine generally sold. Having made a special study of its manufacture, we have succeeded in producing a colourless oil and entirely free from any smell. It is a remedy in Rheumatism, a good solvent of resins, and the most perfect article for the use of the essential-oil distiller.

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[3]

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Manufacturing these goods ourselves, we are able to quote very favourably to buyers, and guarantee that the best quality materials are used. The Chest Protectors can be had of Red or White Felt and Natural Wool.

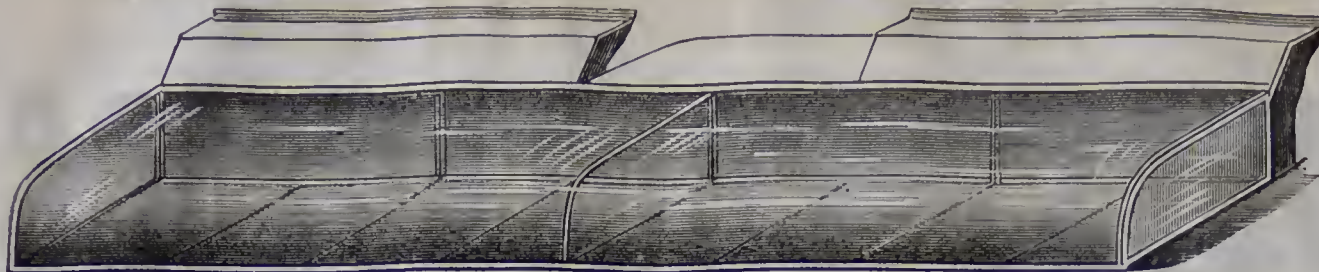
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SHOW CASE MAKER & SHOP FITTER

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No connection with any other house of the same name. Please address in full.

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6 feet long by 2 feet wide .. £24
If the Dispensing Screen only, £12

This handsome Dispensing Counter is manufactured in Spanish mahogany, and of the best workmanship, so that it will stand any climate. The counter has a solid mahogany top, and plate-glass case front. The centre part fitted to take sponge. A mahogany screen on top, consisting of two plate-glass cases, with shelves inside, and large plate-glass mirror in the centre, and three glass tablets with gold writing in ornamental mahogany carved work. The back of screen fitted with small shelves and a glass poison cupboard. The inside of counter fitted with strong counter drawers, label and cork drawer, open shelves, &c.



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In consequence of inferior Second-hand Goods being sold for our make, we have found it necessary to protect our reputation for best work with a Trade Mark, as above, and unless goods are so stamped we cannot be answerable.

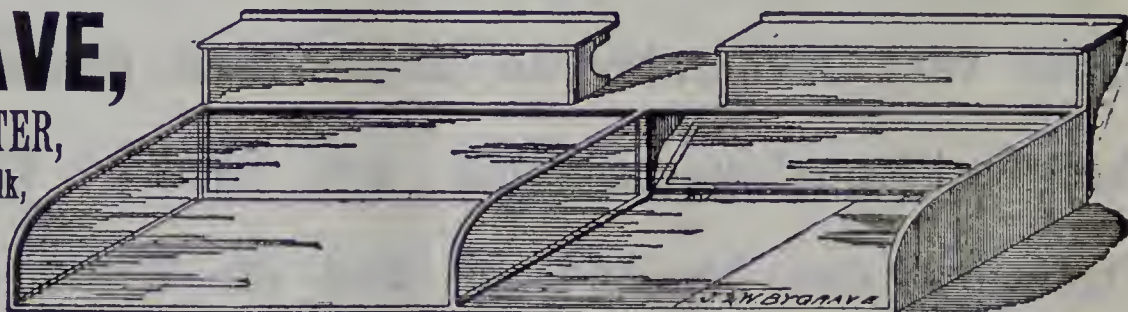
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Manufacturers of High-class Shop Fittings,
GUN ST., BRUSHFIELD ST.
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Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), £5 10s.; 5 per cent. off for cash.

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CLEAR BLUE TINTED, Plain or Graduated—			
3 and 4	6 and 8	12	16 ounces.
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Reduces lumpy powders, sifts and mixes faster and makes a more perfect blend than any Machine in the Market.

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FOR HAND OR POWER. Capacities, from 15 to 300 lbs. at one mixing.



SPECIAL OFFER.



ONE GUINEA.

GENTLEMEN,

We are daily receiving so many orders from all parts of the country for **Henri Frères' Soap**, and particularly, so many repeat orders, that we are induced to make a Special Offer, by which you can obtain a small sample Selection without laying in a heavy stock, and on receipt of a Cheque or Postal Order for **£1 1s.** will send, carriage paid to any port or station in Great Britain and Ireland, a Case containing Seven Dozen **Henri Frères' Soap**, being One Dozen each of the most saleable varieties.

We do not make this offer at all as a matter of profit, but simply as an advertisement, being convinced if you once introduce this line you will order it again and again. So confident, indeed, are we, that in the event of your not being pleased with the Soap, we shall be glad to return the Guinea and allow you to send the Soap back.

Read what some of our friends say:—

"I never had a soap sell so well as Henri Frères'."

"My customers come back again and again for it."

"Please send on the Soap on order at once. My customers won't have any other."

"I sell ordinary 6d. Soaps at 3½d., but I always get 5d. for Henri Frères'."

"When do you expect Henri Frères' Soap in? I want my order at once. It may interest you to know I have been using one tablet ever since your Traveller was here—over two months ago—and it isn't finished yet."

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The Assorted Case includes Glycerine and Cucumber, Cold Cream and Honey, Grey Oatmeal, Sulphur Cream, Pine Tar, Carbolic and Glycerine, Transparent Glycerine, all Everyday Selling Soaps.

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Award of Merit, Melbourne " 1888.

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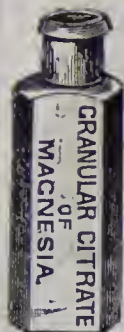
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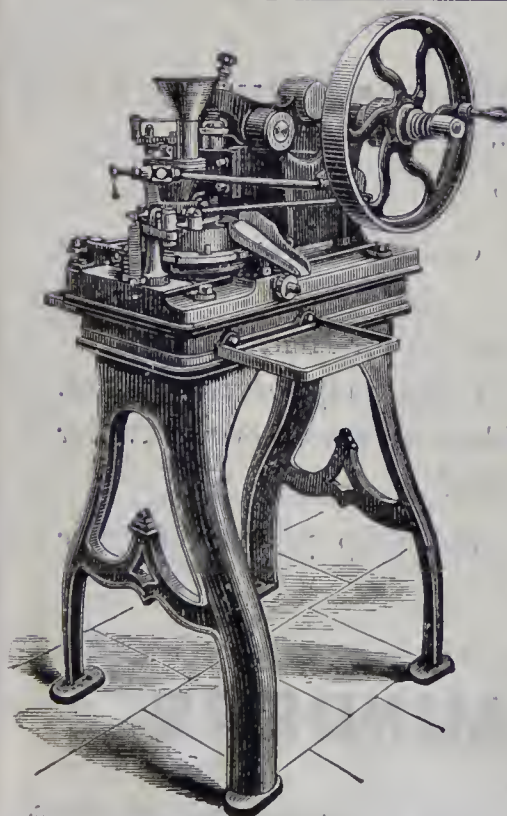
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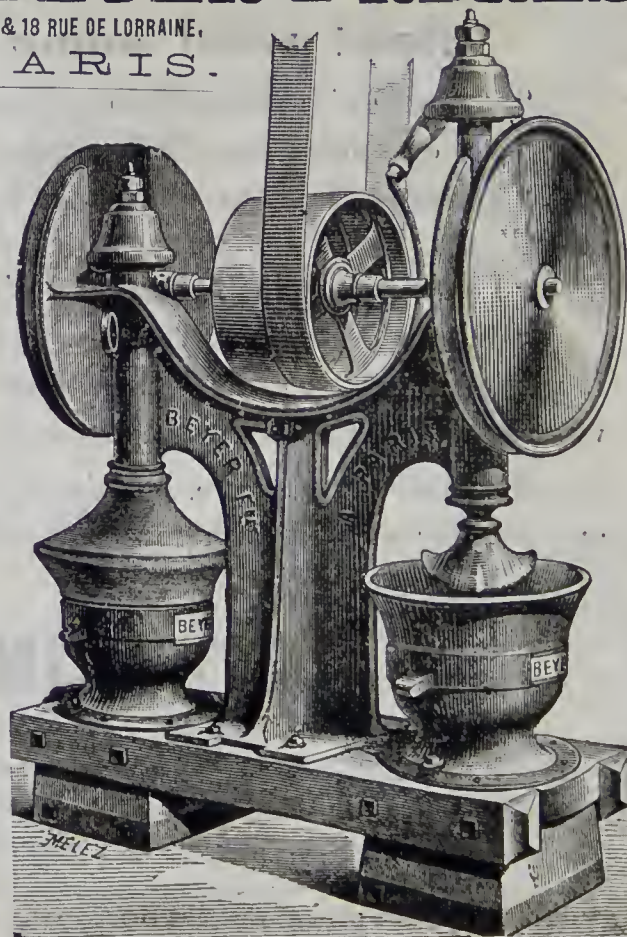
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MORTAR MILL, with two or more Trepans.



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Also CORK BOTTLES to suit all tastes.

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THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For assuaging pain and inflammation in all wounds, saddle galls, strains, bruises, swellings, and relaxed tendons in Horses. For pain after calving and lambing, and for swollen udders and sore feet.

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Celebrated for inflammatory disorders, such as fevers, pleurisy, foot-and-mouth complaints, yellows, surfeit, and red-water. Also for difficult calving and lambing. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of parturition.

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Unmatched for colic or gripes and debility in Horses, for colds, chills, shivering fits, flux and diarrhoea in Cattle, Calves, and Sheep. For Ewes weakly after lambing and blown Cattle and Sheep, its effects are marvellous.

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THE GASEODYNE.

Used as a sedative in uncontrollable spasmodic pains and violent bowel complaints. Invaluable for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes.

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For ill-conditioned Horses and Cattle; invaluable after hard hunting or driving. For coughs, colds, staring coat, itching, swollen legs and want of strength. The powder given in the feed will produce fine appetite and tone.

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These Balls are matchless for thoroughly cleansing the system of all impurities, and for assisting in the expulsion of Worms. Their purgative action soon relieves Constiveness of the Bowels, and checks all Feverish Symptoms arising from gross habit.

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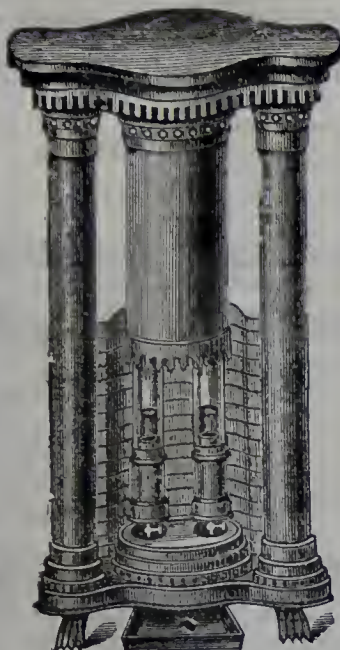
LIST AND PARTICULARS OF AGENTS ON APPLICATION

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF CLARK'S PATENT

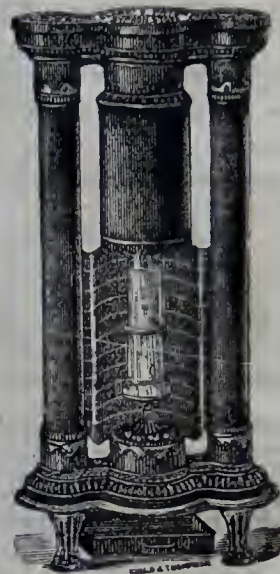
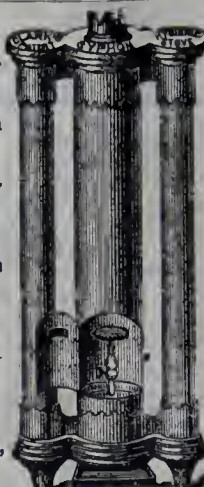
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FOR Colic or Grips in Horses and Cattle.
 FOR Debility and Chills in all Stock.
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 FOR Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep.
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For Antiseptic use in Surgical operations, &c.
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LIQ. SENNAE LEGUMINUM, a harmless laxative for children & pregnant women
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Jars, 2-gallon, 2/6; 3-gallon, 3/; 4-gallon, 4/.
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A Perfect Linseed Poultice, ready for use in 3 minutes, which will retain its heat and moisture for 18 hours. It is antiseptic, and entirely supersedes the use of Linen—flexible, light, homogeneous, clean, and easy of application.

The Lancet.—ANALYTICAL RECORD, Jan. 3, 1891.—“We regard this as an important addition to Cataplastic Medicaments. . . . The advantage and convenience of being able to prepare a linseed poultice ready for use in three minutes, which will properly retain its heat and moisture, are obvious.”

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REFERENCE TABLE.

A SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION OF SOAPS.

COLD PROCESS SOAP. (Made below boiling-point.)	{ Milled. Superfatted. Dealkalised.		"VINOLIA" SOAP.
	HARD SOAP (Soda).	RESIN. { Yellow. Primrose. Transparent.	ALKALINE (made <i>sine</i> Spirit). { Made at low temperature from cheap fats, sugar, and strong lyes. SPIRIT (Methylated). { Usually Yellow Kitchen Soap treated with methylated spirit, sugar, &c. (Rarely contain glycerine.)
BOILED SOAPS. (Made at or above 212° F.)	NOTE.—Many of the ordinary Soaps of commerce are "doctored" with Soda Silicate, &c. to promote the incorporation of a lot of water.	CURD (Tallow). { Remelted and milled. Medicated.	{ If not milled contains 20 to 45 per cent. of water. Coloured with vermilion, red and chrome lead, Scheele's green, or aniline dyes sometimes.
		MOTTLED CASTILE. { Coloured with iron, watered, and heavily salted.	
	SOFT SOAP (Potash).	BROWN WINDSOR. { Factory floor scrapings. Colour due to bad fats and brown ochre.	
	SODA POTASH (Hard).	{ Liquid Soaps. Shaving Soaps. Some Toilet Soaps.	"VINOLIA" SHAVING SOAP

"Vinolia" Soap—Floral, 6d. ; Medical (Balsamic), 8d. ; and Toilet (Otto of Rose), 10d. per Tablet.

"Vinolia" Shaving Soap—1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per Stick, and Flat Cakes, in porcelain lined metal boxes, 2s.

"Vinolia" Cream (for Itching, Chaps, Chilblains, &c.)—1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per box.

"Vinolia" Powder (for Toilet, Nursery, Roughness, &c.), in Pink, White, and Cream, 1s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. per box.

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